



CROP REPORTING SERVICES

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & COOP: DEPTT:

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yield goes
home with
you**



2021-22

CROP STATISTICS KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



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Message from secretary Agriculture Livestock and Cooperative, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Indeed, it is a great honor and privileged for me to share few words. Agriculture employing above 40 percent of the labour force and contributing more than 20 percent to provincial GDP, is one of the key drivers of growth and an excellent opportunity to practice the diversification into areas with comparative advantages of climate. The role of Agriculture Department is to ensure food security, poverty alleviation and to generate employment opportunities through achieving higher growth rate in this vital sector of the economy. The Department is striving for achieving the future vision i.e. to meet the challenges of 21st century and to develop a vibrant agriculture sector that promotes value addition and helps taps international market for agriculture produce. The line departments of Agriculture include Agriculture Extension, Agriculture Research System, Livestock and Dairy Development, Livestock Research and Development Department, Veterinary Research Institute, On-Farm Water Management, Soil Conservation, Agricultural Engineering, Cooperatives, Crop Reporting Services and Fisheries Department. The line departments are all mandated for ensuring effective service delivery at the farmer's doorsteps and provide all out support for the promotion of agriculture sector in the province.

Dr. Muhammad Israr
Secretary Agriculture, Department
Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Message from Director Crop Reporting Services Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Agriculture Statistics consist of land use, irrigation, Forestry, Agricultural production, yield and Prices of agricultural commodities. It plays an important and primary role towards the Economic Development/Program, Stability of Import/Export price policy/regulation, Food Budget & Food Security, Provision of industrial raw material and other development projects. Therefore, timely and accurate acreage, production and yield estimation of the cultivated crops in the province/country is very important.

Crop Reporting Service, Agriculture, Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through its field survey work, prepares Tehsil/District-wise crop estimates for Kharif and Rabi seasons every year for all major & minor crops (including fruits, orchards & vegetables). The department also prepares land use, area irrigated by different source, Agriculture machinery data, agricultural loan data, tractor and tub well data, cost of production of all crops, market price data of Agricultural commodities. These Crop Estimates are sent to the Provincial/Federal Government for final publication, after subsequent approval from the Provincial Agricultural Coordination Committee (PACC) headed by **Additional Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**.

In addition to sample survey in 477 villages of the province, the Department also works out estimation through Remote sensing. i.e., Crop Reporting services have a full-fledged Remote Sensing research Lab that carries out Crop Acreage estimation, Land use classification and mapping of all Agricultural activities in the province through high Resolution satellite imageries.

This Publication will not only help federal/provincial government in designing policy/planning but will also facilitate general public, farmers and students, researcher, economist and policy makers.

We are very grateful to the Secretary Agriculture **Dr. Muhammad Israr** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, who always stressed upon the importance of crop statistics on one hand and on the other hand, he has played a frontal role in strengthening Crop Reporting Services.

December, 2022.

MUHAMMAD KALEEM
DIRECTOR GENERAL
CROP REPORTING SERVICES
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Crop Reporting Services

Agriculture Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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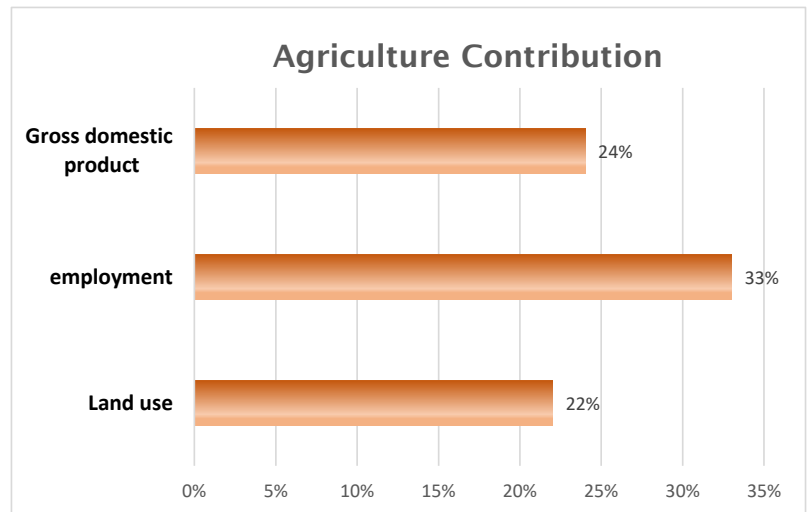
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Agriculture place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

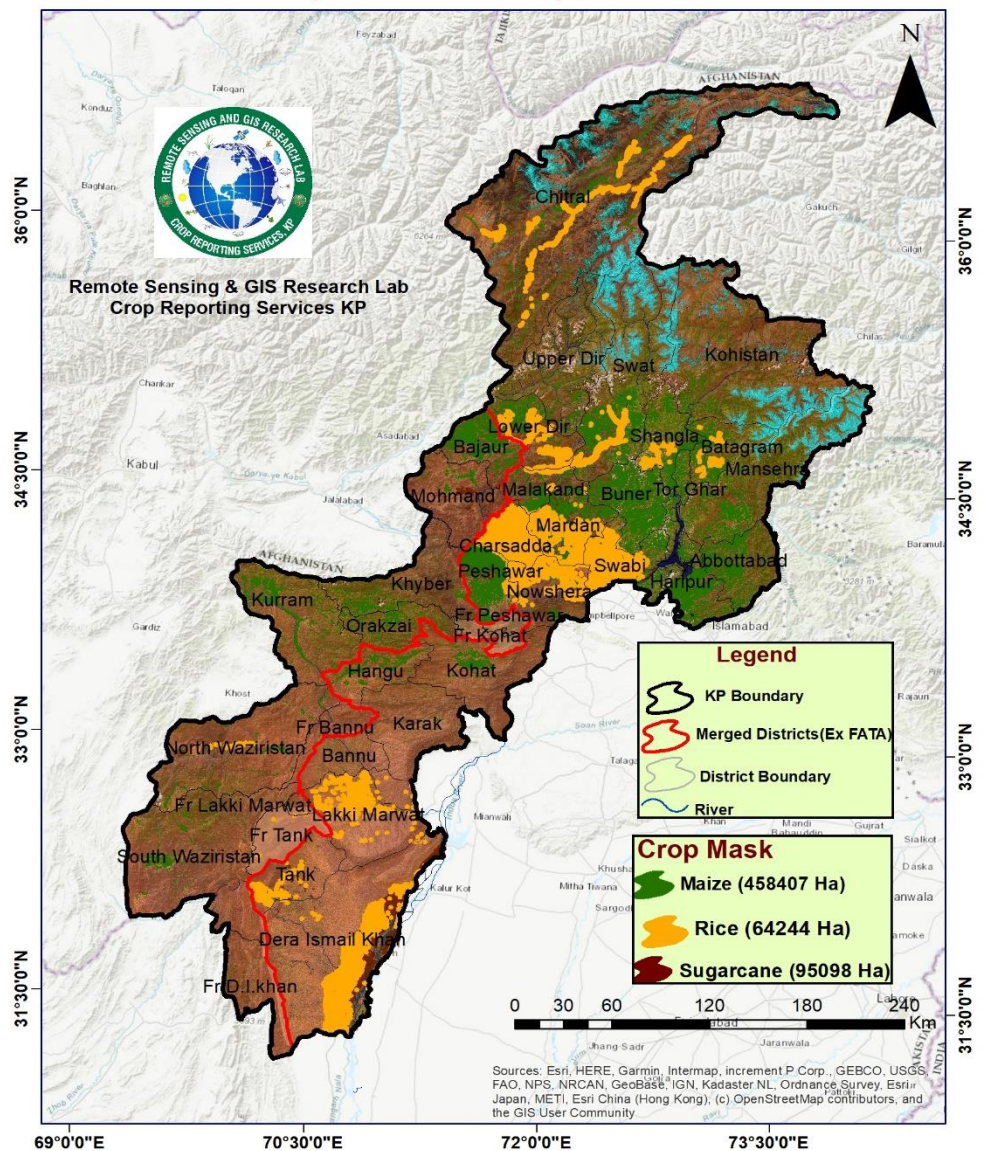
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa agriculture accounts for: 22% of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa land use and 24% of value added (GDP) and 33% of employment in 2020–21 (Figure 1). The mix of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa agricultural activity is determined by climate, water availability, soil type and proximity to markets.



Khyber Pkhtunkhwa Crop Mask

Information on agricultural land use is one of the most important parameters required for policy and decision support regarding availability of reliable crops statistics, sustenance of food security and management of environmental hazards. Keeping in view increasing population pressure in Pakistan, there is need for improved management of the agricultural resources such as irrigation water management, fertilizer availability, plant protection and administering other farm resources. For the purpose, it is imperative to gather reliable data related to agricultural land use of crops.

Kharif Crop Mask 2021-22 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



CHAPTER-1

(General Data 2021-22)

BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN CROPS ESTIMATION

VILLAGE:

It is a Revenue estate, which has defined boundaries on the ground and separate revenue records, cadastral map is maintained for it.

KHASRA:

A piece of land having defined boundaries and has been assigned with a specific number in the cadastral map is known as Khasra Number. The record maintain in the Register is called Khasra Register. The crop area statistics collected by the patwari are recorded in a register known as Khasra Register.

GIRDAWARI:

It refers to the crop inspection register maintained by patwari.

QANUNGO:

The work of patwari is supervised by an immediate officer called Qanungo.

CADASTRAL SURVEY:

Complete survey of all Khasra Numbers pertaining to a particular village with the help of Cadastral Map is called Cadastral Survey.

JINSWAR STATEMENT:

After completion of entries for each (survey number of the) village, an abstract of area sown under different crops is prepared, which is called Jinswar Statement. The results of cadastral survey consolidated on tehsil and district basis during each vegetative season (Kharif + Rabi) is called Jinswar Statement.

KHASRA GIRDWARI:

It is a document, in which the patwari record the name of owner, name of cultivator, land/Khasra number, area, kind of land, cultivated and non-cultivated area, source of irrigation, name of crop and its conditions, revenue and rate of revenue, minimally twice in a year.

AGRICULTURAL YEAR:

Agricultural year starts from the month of July (Kharif Season) and ends next year in the month of June (Rabi Season).

MIXED CROP:

A number of crops grown on the same land are called Mixed Crop.

CROPPING PATTERN:

System of growing different crops in a particular season is called Cropping Pattern.

SAMPLING DESIGN:

A sample design is the framework, or road map that serves as the basis for the selection of a survey sample. It effects many aspects of a survey.

SAMPLING FRAME:

In sampling procedure, it is essential to have a list or a map which helps in identifying each sampling unit by a number, such a list or map is called sampling frame.

SAMPLING UNIT:

The smallest units which can be identified and are used for drawing samples and on which observations can be recorded.

POPULATION:

The population is collection of all sampling units which possess certain characteristics as per the objectives of the survey.

MARKETABLE GRAIN:

The weight of the harvested grain which can be sold in the market after drying is called Marketable Grain.

GINNING:

It is a process of getting cleaned cotton by removing the seeds, dust or any other foreign particles.

CROP CUTTING EXPERIMENTS:

It is a technique of selecting random plot of a given size in the field of a specified crop and harvesting its produce by following specified methodology.

OPERATIONAL HOLDING:

An operational holding is defined as a techno-economic unit allotted wholly or partly for agricultural production and operated by one person along with the assistance of others, without regard to title, size or location.

HOUSEHOLD:

A household is a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen.

FARM:

It is the aggregate area of land operated by member (s) of one household alone or with the assistance of members (s) of other household (s) without regard to location, size or title and normally used for agricultural production. Farm wholly uncultivated during the census year also included in this category.

INDIVIDUAL FARM:

It means a farm operated by one or more persons of the same household.

JOINT FARM:

It means a farm jointly operated by persons belonging to two or more different households.

CULTIVATED AREA:

It is that farm area which was sown at least once during the year under report or for the year before. It is the sum of area "Net Sown" and "Current Fallow".

NET SOWN:

It is that cultivated farm area which is actually sown during the year under report regardless of the number of crops raised and includes area under Fruits trees for the same year.

CURRENT FELLOW:

It is that cultivated farm area which is neither cropped neither during the census year nor in the year before that.

NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION:

It is that uncultivated area of the farm which is under home-stead, farm roads and other concern purposes. Therefore, it is not available for cultivation.

FOREST AREA: -

It is that uncultivated farm area which is under Forest.

CULTURABLE AREA: -

It is the sum of cultivated and culturable wasteland.

Cultivable Land: -

Cultivable means able to be grown or developed. It is especially applied to crops and land on which crops will be grown.

CROPPED AREA: -

It means the aggregate area of crops raised in a farm during the census year including the area under fruits trees.

IRRIGATED AREA:

It includes that cultivated area, which is actually irrigated at-least once during the year under report by artificial means.

BARANI AREA:

It is that cultivated area which entirely dependent upon rain's water for its cultivation. It includes the area flooded or that area which gets moisture from rivers through soil percolation.

INTENSITY OF LAND USE:

Represents the cultivated area measured in term of total cultivable area multiplied by, 100
i.e.

$$\text{Intensity of land use} = \frac{\text{Cultivated Area} \times 100}{\text{Total Cultivable Area}}$$

It indicates the extent to which the cultivable land was used for production.

INTENSITY OF CROPS: -

Represents the total cropped area in terms of total cultivated area multiplied by 100 i.e.

$$\text{Intensity of Cropping} = \frac{\text{Total Cropped Area} \times 100}{\text{Total Cultivated Area}}$$

It indicates the extent to which the cultivated area was used for cropping.

CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

Group	Kharif	Rabi
Food / Cereal	Maize, Rice, Bajra & Jowar	Wheat & Barley
Oilseed	Groundnut, Sesamum, Soybean, Sunflower & Caster-seed	Rape & Mustard, Sunflower, Saf Flower & Linseed
Pulses	Mung, Mash, Arhar & O. k. Pulses	Gram, Masoor, Matter, O. R. Pulses
Condiments	Chilies, Turmeric,	Garlic, Coriander, Ginger, Onion,
Cash/ Commercial	Cotton Sugarcane, Sun hemp, Guara & Jute	Tobacco & Sugar beet
Horticulture	Vegetables, fruits & Fodders, Potato (Summer + Autumn)	Vegetables, fruits & Fodders, Potato (Spring)

Remote sensing: -

The acquisition of information of earth surface particularly from space using satellite.

GIS: -

A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer system that analyzes, manipulate and display geographically vefernced information.

Crop Mask: -

It is a land cover layers that normally used to identify the pixel that represent the targeted crop area in the remote sensing images or other Earth observation iformation.

satellite imagery: -

satellite imagery is used for tracking and measuring human and natural activity across the Earth

Vector: -

The vector model uses points and line segments to identify locations on the earth

Raster: -

The raster model uses a series of cells to represent locations on the earth.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI): -

The NDVI index detects and quantifies the presence of live green vegetation using this reflected light in the visible and near-infrared bands.

Data showing Number of Divisions/ Districts / Tehsils /Mouzas /Neighbourhood councils/ Village Councils / in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Divisions	07
Districts	35
Tehsils	131
Mouzas	9,773
Neighbourhood councils	579
Village Councils	3,633

Population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Items	Pakistan	Population (2017 Census)		2022-23(E) As on 1st Jan:
		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	% With Pakistan	
Total	207,685	35,502	47.09	41,492
Urban	75,671	5,875	7.76	7,113
Rural	132 014	29 627	22.44	34,379
Male	106 318	17,996	16.93	21,032
Female	101 345	17,503	17.27	20,458
Transgender	22	2	10.68	2
Annual Growth Rate %	2.40	2.89	-	-

Source: Bureau of Statistics Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Land use Intensity of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Variables	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Landuse Intensity%	58.78	58.5	57
Cropping Intensity %	97.62	97.07	98
Population per Cultivated Hectare (Persons)	20	21	19
Population per irrigated Area Hectare (Person)	41	39	37

Per Capita/ annum Consumption and Production in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Commodity	Total population of KP (Million)	Area (Ha)	Production (Tons)	Yield /Ha in Kg	Per Person Prod: in Kg	Per capita/ annum consumption in kp
Wheat	35.502	760616	1362836	1792	94	125
Gram		17929	8570	478	25	0.5
Onion		11296	204248	18081	952	9.24
Maize		458407	886516	1934	102	
Rice		64244	157547	2452	129	10.2
Sugarcane		95098	4909950	51630	2717	25 Including all sweets

*25 kg sugar consumption including all sweets

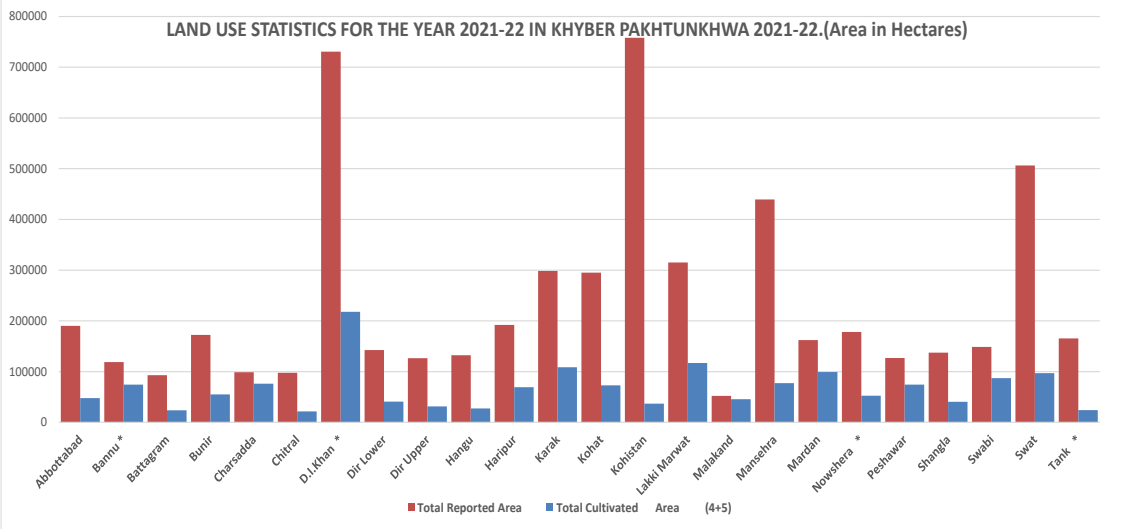
Source: population census 2017

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS 2021-22 (000 Tonnes)

S.No.	Items	Pakistan (P)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	% Share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
i)	Wheat	27,464	1,363	4.96
i)	Rice	8,420	158	1.87
iii)	Jowar	96	5	4.78
iv)	Bajra/Millet	266	2	0.65
v)	Maize	8,940	887	9.92
vi)	Sugarcane	81,009	4,910	6.06
vii)	Barley	42	16	39.25
viii)	Gram	234	9	3.66
ix)	Rapeseed and Mustard	296	5	1.82
x)	Sesamum	102	0.24	0.23
xi)	Cotton	1,202	0.51	0.04
xii)	Tobacco	168	68	40.20

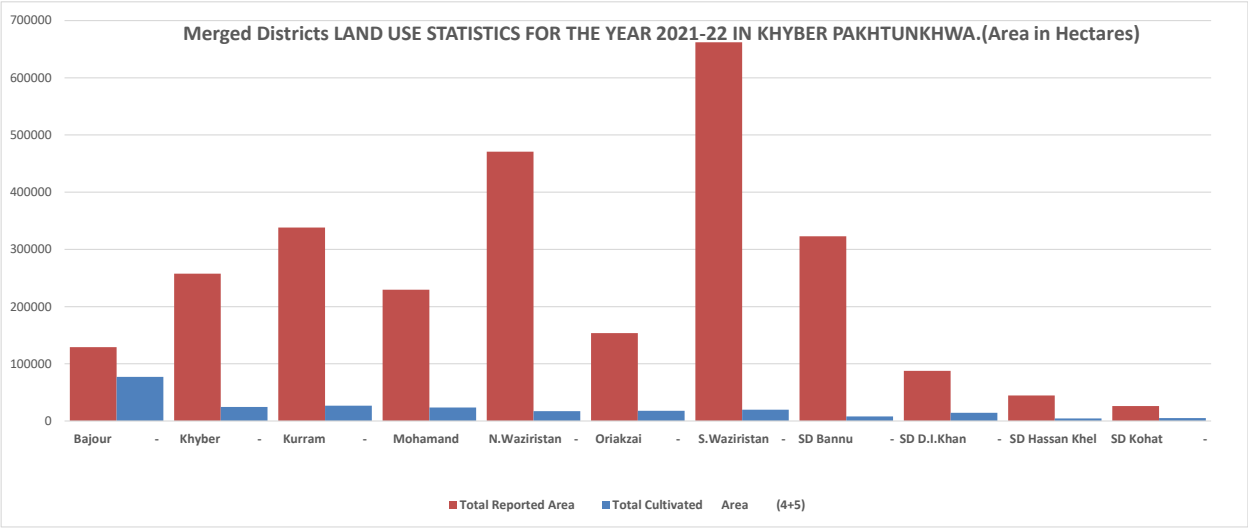
District Land use graph of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Total Reported and cultivated area of each District



Merged District Land use graph of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Total Reported and cultivated area of Merged District



AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA FOR THE YEAR 2021-22 (Area in Hectares)

Name of District	Total Irrigated Area	Canals		Tanks	Tubewells	Wells	Lift Pumps	Others
		Govt	Private					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abbottabad	2434	0	0	705	401	49	37	1242
Battagram	3836	0	3836	0	0	0	0	0
Bannu	52420	5247	43703	120	3350	0	0	0
Bunir	9016	4500	0	7	2594	950	965	0
Charsadda	68292	61179	3187	0	1023	1240	0	1663
Chitral	20934	4521	16413	0	0	0	0	0
Dir Lower	19921	1207	14780	239	2100	275	190	1130
Dir Upper	22485	19645	1665	27		18	32	1098
D.I.Khan	217815	161864	614	0	15636	0	23603	16098
Haripur	10454	3449	1623	829	4224	260	69	0
Hangu	1539	25	0	0	1324	0	0	190
Kohat -	15011	5948	0	1982	0	1596	0	5485
Karak	2002	25	0	0	1405	0	0	572
Kohistan	25785	0	25785	0	0	0	0	0
Lakki Marwat	36296	10580	6274	5	19315	102	20	0
Mardan	73551	65720	0	0	39	4329	960	1004
Malakand	35590	11120	16470	78	2369	0	4346	1207
Mansehra	16300	4923	11377	0	0	0	0	0
Nowshera	24893	20564	62	0	2210	1701	0	356
Peshawar	73384	26522	41154	0	3406	0	0	2302
Shangla	3021	0	3021	0	0	0	0	0
Swat	83800	4173	36210	353	8225	13555	15820	5464
Swabi	37326	24814	0	0	94	11453	121	844
Tank	7920	0	1972	0	5948	0	0	0
Total S.Districts	864025	436026	228146	4345	73663	35528	46163	38655
Bajour	27689	1187	14106	32	8804	1486	112	1962
Khyber	14238	10682	362	3	2257	264	416	254
Kurram -	16183	759	13935	0	992	84	0	413
Muhmand	6888	2626	2526	0	907	314	173	342
N.Waziristan	9940	231	4987	0	1930	1406	512	874
Oriakzai	4121	231	2956	0	715	0	0	219
S.Waziristan	12652	2329	5492	31	2618	84	942	1156
SD Bannu	4785	1194	1954	0	413	624	232	368
SD D.I.Khan	2749	74	2045	6	346	0	186	92
SD Hassan Khel	4211	0	83	0	3196	464	204	264
SD Kohat -	1986	0	39	0	1323	296	212	116
total merged districts	105442	19313	48485	72	23501	5022	2989	6060
Total kpk districts	969467	455339	276631	4417	97164	40550	49152	44715

Agriculture Loan, 2021-22

STATEMENT SHOWING ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LOAN ALL COMMERCIAL BANK IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA FOR THE YEAR 2021-22.

District/Agency.	Seed/ Fertilizer/pesticide	Bullocks	Tubewells	Implements / Tractors	Poultry Farming/ Live Stock	Others	Total Rs: in Million
Abbottabad	5.100	63.066	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.900	91.066
Bannu	63.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		63.037
Battagram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.110	15.110
Bunir	48.046	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.175	5.479	82.700
Charsadda	165.755	0.000	0.000	1.780	132.440	133.197	433.172
Chitral	254.339	3.811	0.000	4.638	0.000	122.136	384.924
D.I.Khan	773.188	0.200	31.344	3.145	28.478	23.589	859.944
Dir Lower	25.057	0.000	0.000	0.000	27.759	0.020	52.836
Dir Upper	11.801	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.864	0.000	17.665
Hangu	4.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.800
Haripur	152.578	46.417	2.000	3.550	4.050	19.272	227.867
Karak	47.200	0.000	0.000	1.000	23.683	0.000	71.883
Kohat	4.513	0.000	0.000	1.428	4.104	5.990	16.035
Kohistan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.700	13.700
Lakki Marwat	40.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.000	43.000
Malakand	41.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.164	0.000	126.254
Mansehra	258.560	0.000	0.000	2.317	0.000	23.399	284.276
Mardan	64.500	0.000	1.520	6.760	42.750	266.900	382.430
Nowshera	13.058	14.000	1.200	0.900	0.000	78.075	107.233
Peshawar	362.698	275.899	22.840	16.342	0.000	398.134	1075.913
Shangla	67.164	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.611	81.775
Swabi	84.642	0.000	6.000	4.019	60.089	0.000	154.750
Swat	134.785	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.550	103.746	251.081
Tank	22.200	14.200	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	36.400
Total S. Districts	2644.111	417.593	64.904	45.879	456.106	1249.258	4877.851

**STATEMENT SHOWING ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LOAN ALL COMMERCIAL BANK IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA FOR
THE YEAR 2021-22.**

District/Agency	Zarai Taraqiyati Bank	Habib Bank	Allied Bank	United Bank	Muslim Commercial Bank	Bank of Khyber	National Bank	Khushali Bank	JS, BANK D.I. KHAN	AL- BARQA BANK D.I. KHAN	askari bank	bank of punjab	Bank Al - Falah	Bank of Meezan	Faisal Bank	1st Micro finance Bank	Total Rs: in Million
Abbottabad	63.066	0	0	20.40	0	0	7.600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91.066
Bannu	63.037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63.037
Battagram	15.110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.110
Bunir	15.795	0	0	0	0	1.905	0	65.0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82.700
Charsadda	260.825	6.000	0	0	1.000	21.500	143.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433.172
Chitral	238.098	112.1	0	0	0	20.730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.000	384.928
D.I. Khan	232.658	451.0	5.200	0	113.320	41.433	0	0	5.000	2.500	0	0	1.33	7.500	0	0	859.944
Dir Lower	43.464	0	0	0	0	7.600	1.772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.836
Dir Upper	17.665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.665
Hangu	4.800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.800
Haripur	53.717	149.0	0.500	0	0	17.000	7.650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227.867
Karak	61.713	0	0	0	0	10.170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71.883
Kohat	9.925	0	6.110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.035
Kohistan	13.700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.700
Lakki Marwat	43.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.000
Malakand	48.209	8.600	0	0	0	8.470	60.975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126.254
Mansehra	25.716	0	0	0	0	0	258.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284.276
Mardan	161.442	40.50	13.55	8.800	43.340	46.778	68.019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382.429
Nowshera	20.443	0	0	0	0	16.600	70.190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107.233
Peshawar	83.878	19.22	0	0	0	970.03	0	0	0	0	0	2.800	0	0	0	0	1075.93
Shangla	81.775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81.775
Swabi	136.950	0	4.800	0	0	0	13.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154.750
Swat	238.531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.55	0	0	0	0	0	251.081
Tank	33.200	0	3.200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.400
Total S. Districts	1966.71	786.4	33.36	29.20	157.660	1162.2	631.61	65.000	5.000	2.500	12.55	2.800	1.33	7.500	0.000	14.000	4877.87

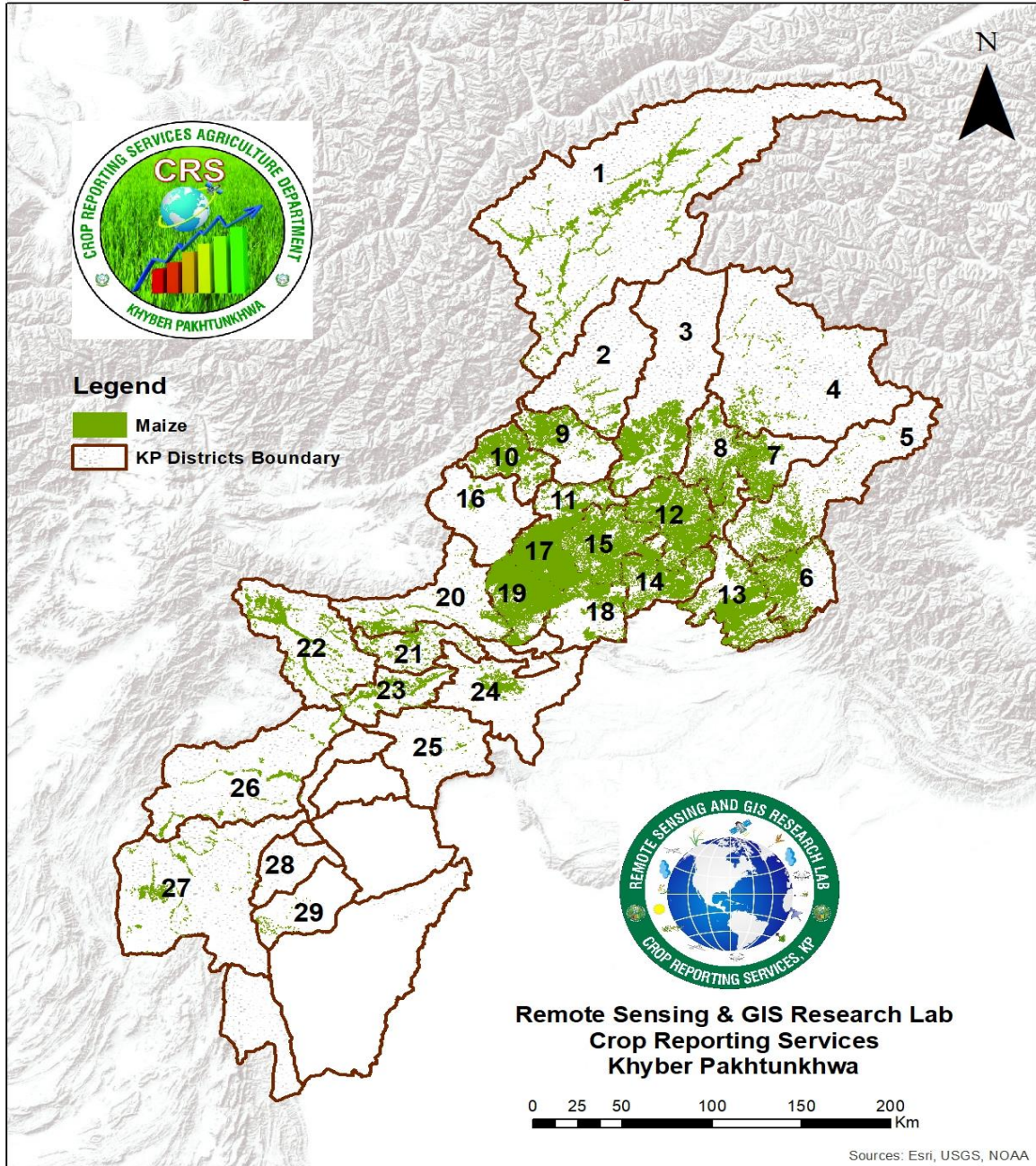
CHAPTER-2

**SPATIAL / REMOTE
SENSING BASED,
DISTRICT WISE
KHARIF & RABI CROP
MASK
OF
KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA
2021-22**

SPATIAL / REMOTE SENSING BASED, DISTRICT WISE KHARIF & RABI CROP MASK (2021-22)

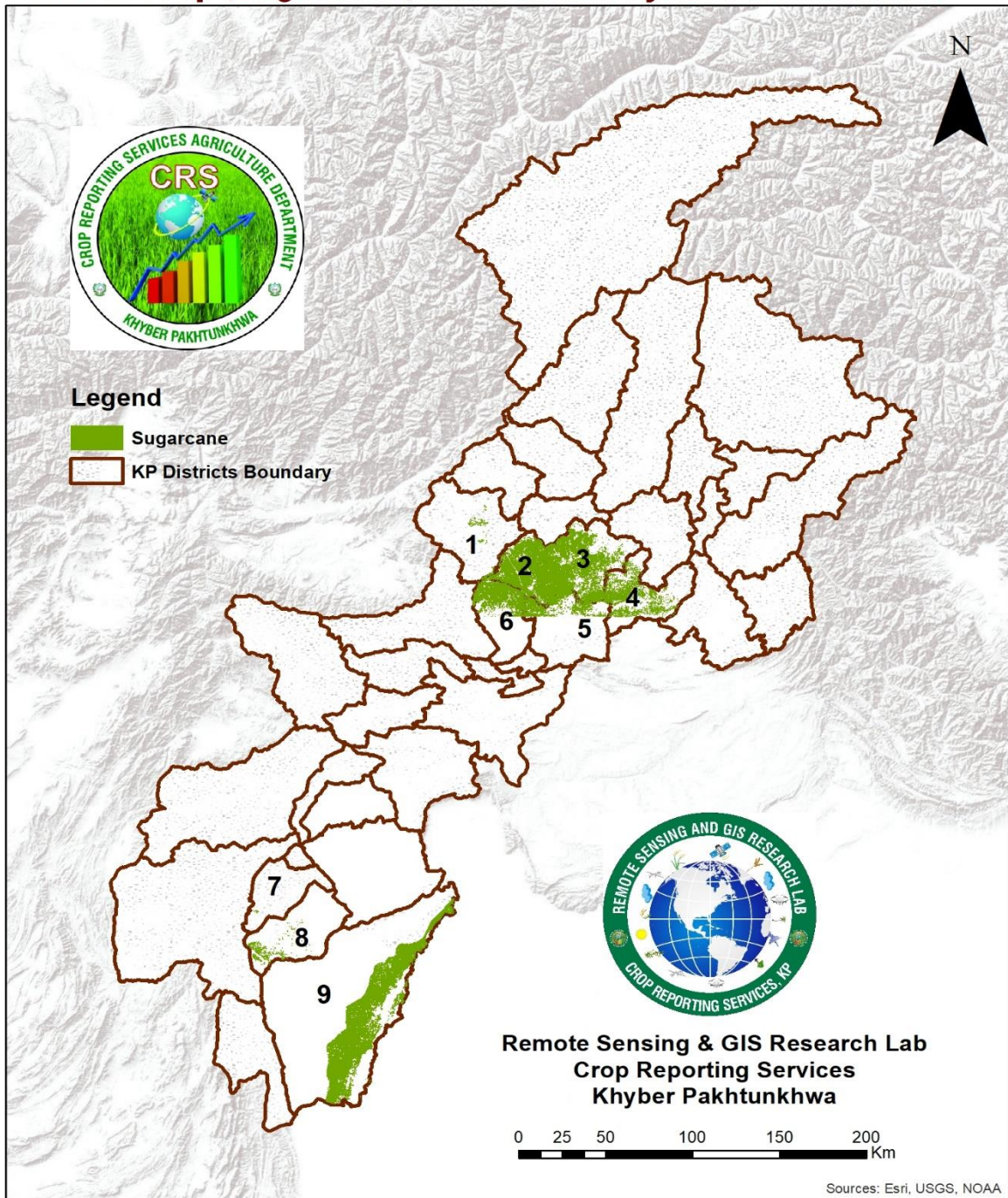
Information on agricultural land use is one of the most important parameters required for policy making and decision support regarding availability of reliable crops statistics. Kharif crop mask is developed for different districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including Abbottabad, Bajaur, Bannu, Battagram, Buner, Charsadda, D.I. Khan, Haripur, Kohat, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Malakand, Mansehra, Mardan, Nowshera, Orakzai, Peshawar, Shangla, Swabi, Swat, Tor Ghar, Khyber, Kurram, Karak and Hangu, using satellite imagery and GIS technology.

Kharif Crop (Maize) 2021-2022 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



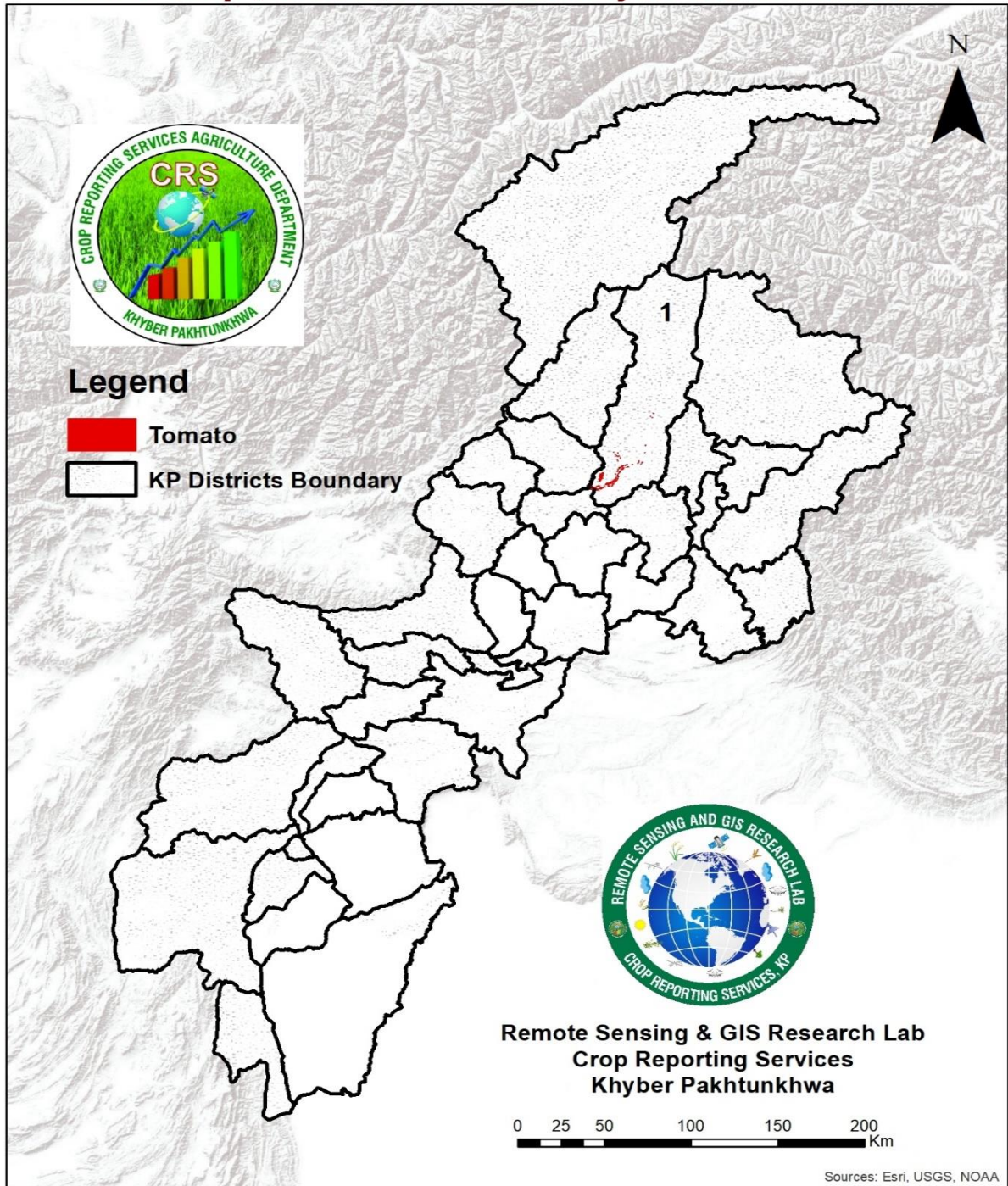
S.No	District	Area	S.No	District	Area	S.No	District	Area
1	Chitral	5509	11	Malakand	4480	21	Orakzai	5292
2	Upper Dir	5844	12	Buner	48489	22	Kuram	2992
3	Swat	57007	13	Haripur	32563	23	Hangu	5664
4	Kohistan	26155	14	Swabi	24923	24	Kohat	881
5	Mansehra	48642	15	Mardan	23861	25	Karak	33
6	Abbottabad	1956	16	Mohmand	377	26	N. Waziristan	3898
7	Battagram	20913	17	Charsadda	13062	27	S. Waziristan	4036
8	Shangla	35338	18	Nowshera	1070	28	Fr, Tank	603
9	Lower Dir	18730	19	Peshawar	17878	29	Tank	
10	Bajaur	7283	20	Khyber	2076			

Kharif Crop (Sugarcane) 2021-2022 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



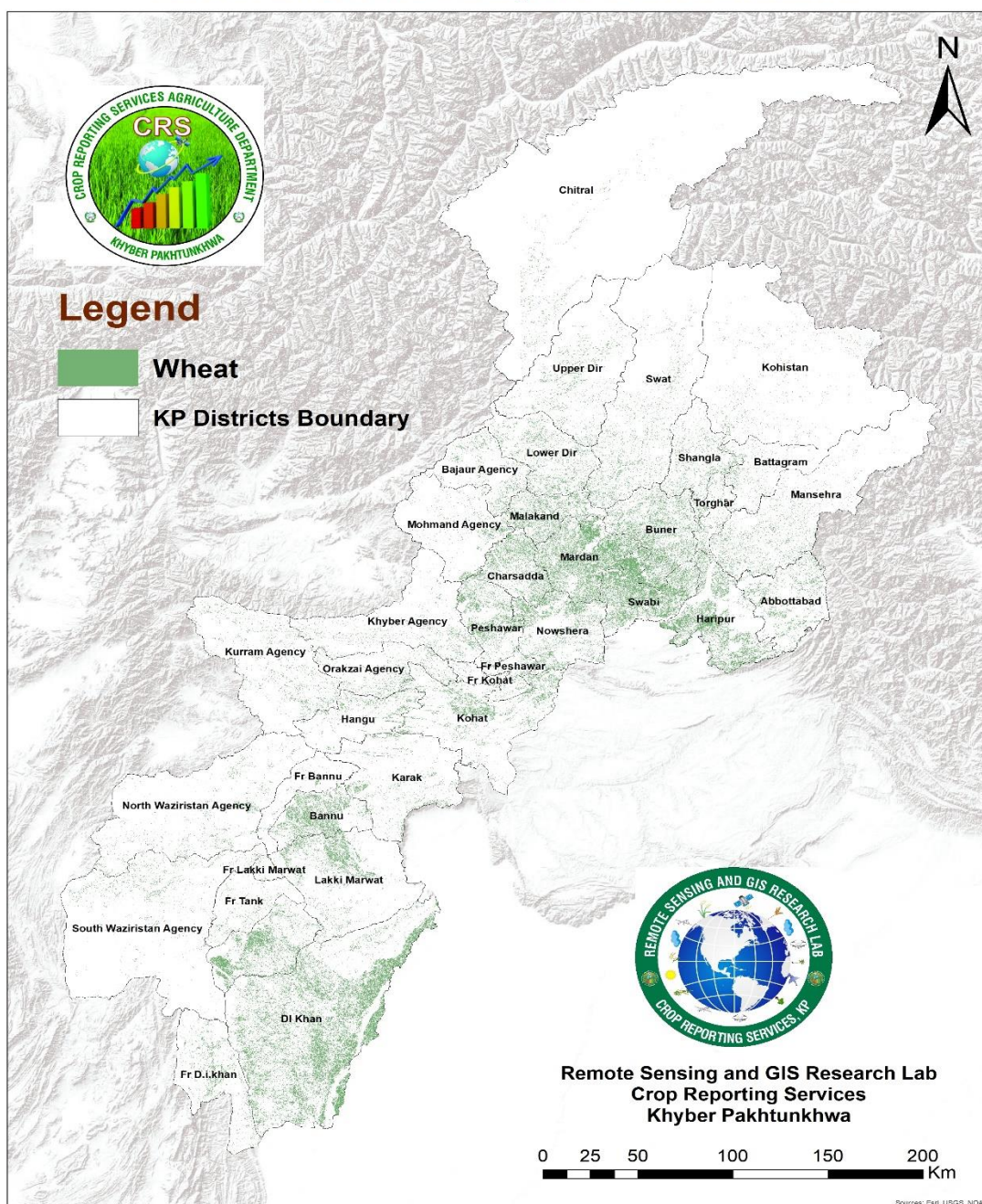
S. No	District	Area	S. No	District	Area
1	Mohmand	145	6	Peshawar	4745
2	Charsadda	28462	7	Fr. Tank	132
3	Mardan	28935	8	Tank	530
4	Swabi	1720	9	D.I. Khan	21421
5	Nowshera	2917			

Kharif Crop (Tomato) 2021-2022 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



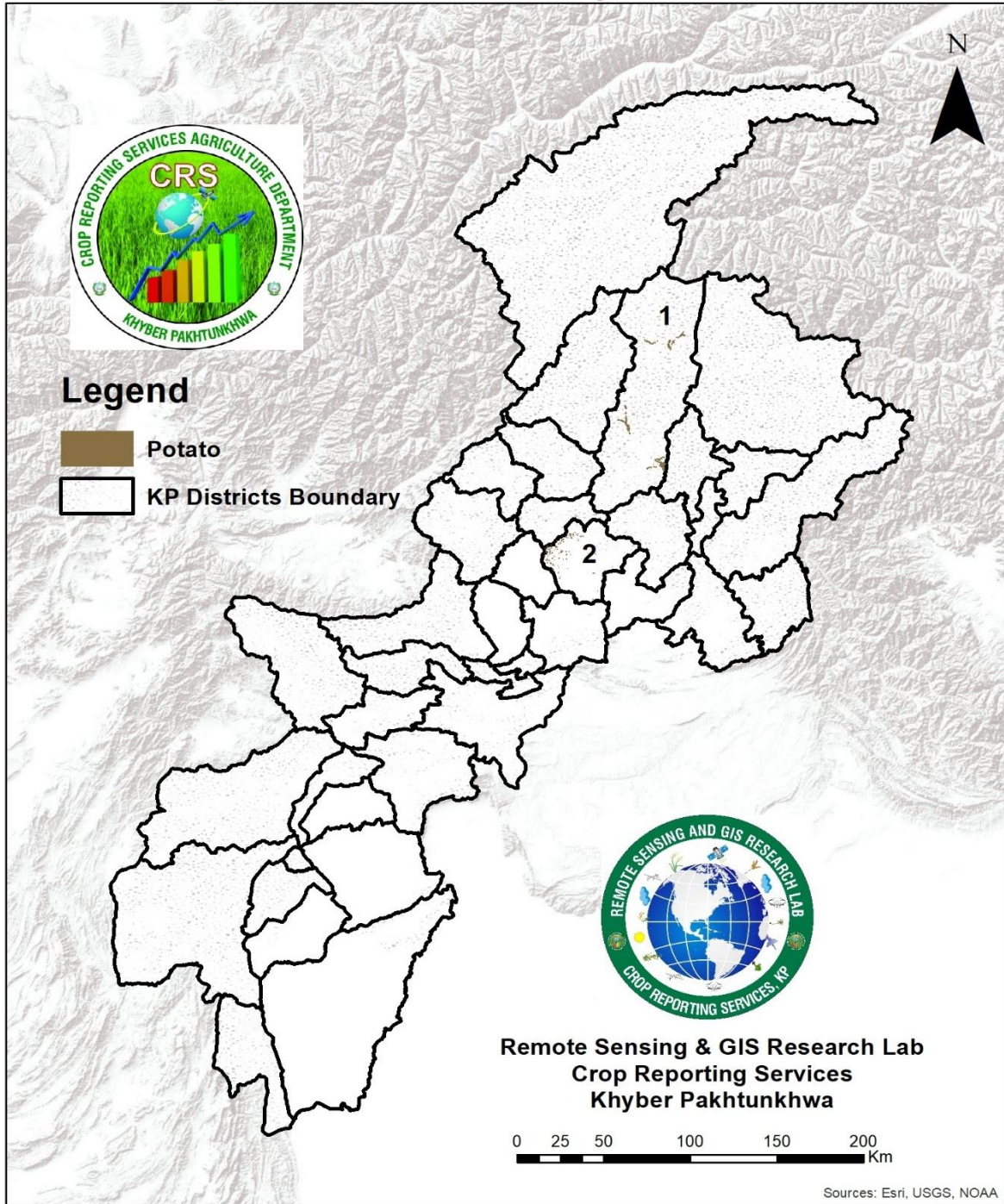
S. No	District	Area
1	Swat	5173

Wheat 2021-2022 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



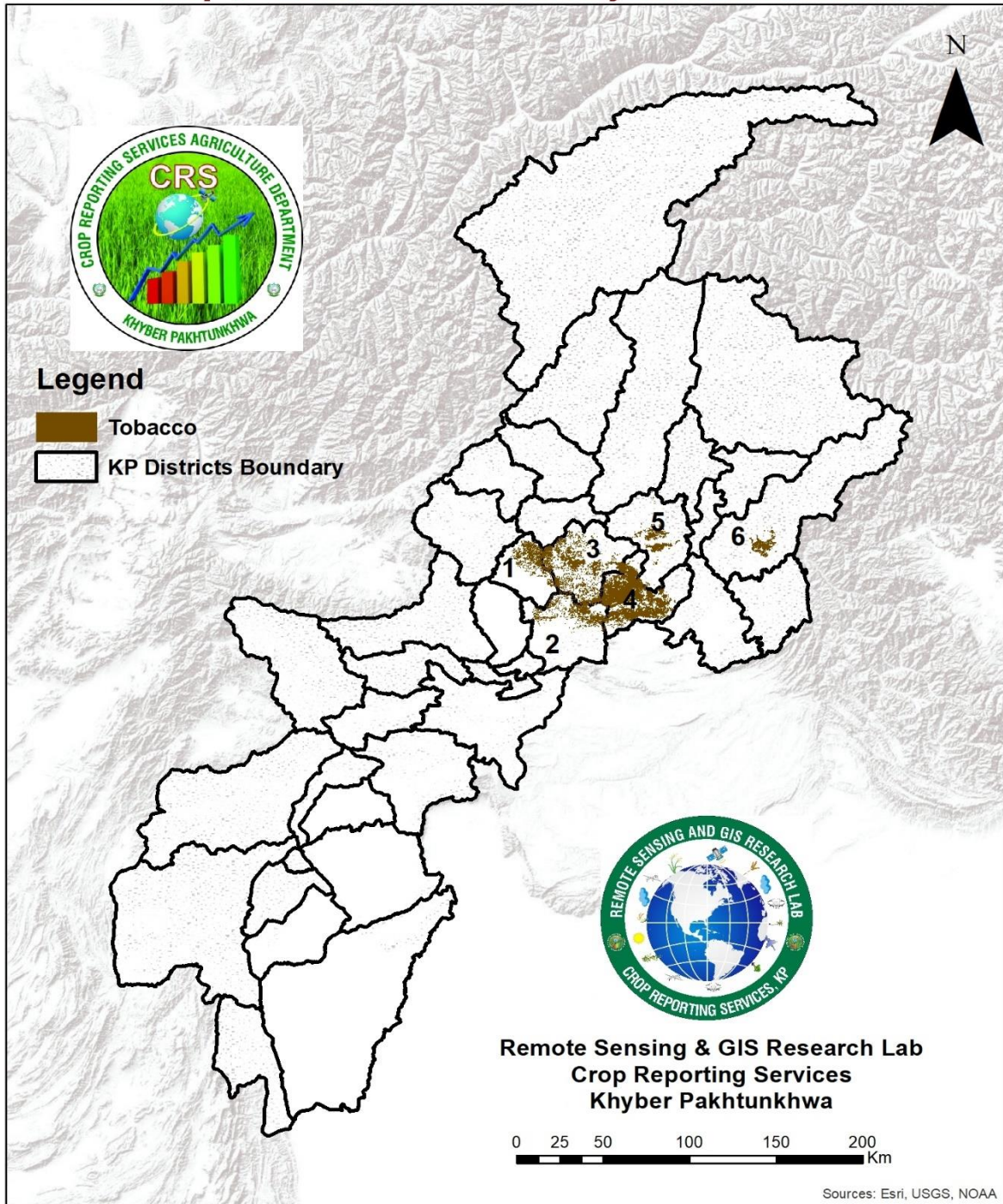
S.no	District	Area	S.no	District	Area	S.no	District	Area	S.no	District	Area
1	Abbottabad	14105	11	Haripur	35237	21	Shangla	24897	31	S. Waziristan	8656
2	Bannu	13121	12	Karak	6071	22	Swabi	37216	32	Oriakzai	4130
3	Battagram	8087	13	Kohat	24443	23	Swat	58895	33	SD Bannu	4572
4	Bunir	48100	14	Kohistan	2046	24	Tank	13495	34	SD D.I. Khan	4904
5	Charsadda	35099	15	Lakki Marwat	17810	25	Torghar	6120	35	SD Hassan Khel	1702
6	Chitral	8350	16	Malakand	25450	26	Bajour	36253	36	SD Kohat	4591
7	D.I. Khan	63980	17	Mansehra	36634	27	Khyber	11150			
8	Dir Lower	29030	18	Mardan	43438	28	Kurram	24294			
9	Dir Upper	24875	19	Nowshera	27336	29	Muhmand	7424			
10	Hangu	8560	20	Peshawar	35451	30	N. Waziristan	5094			

Crop (Potato) 2021-2022 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



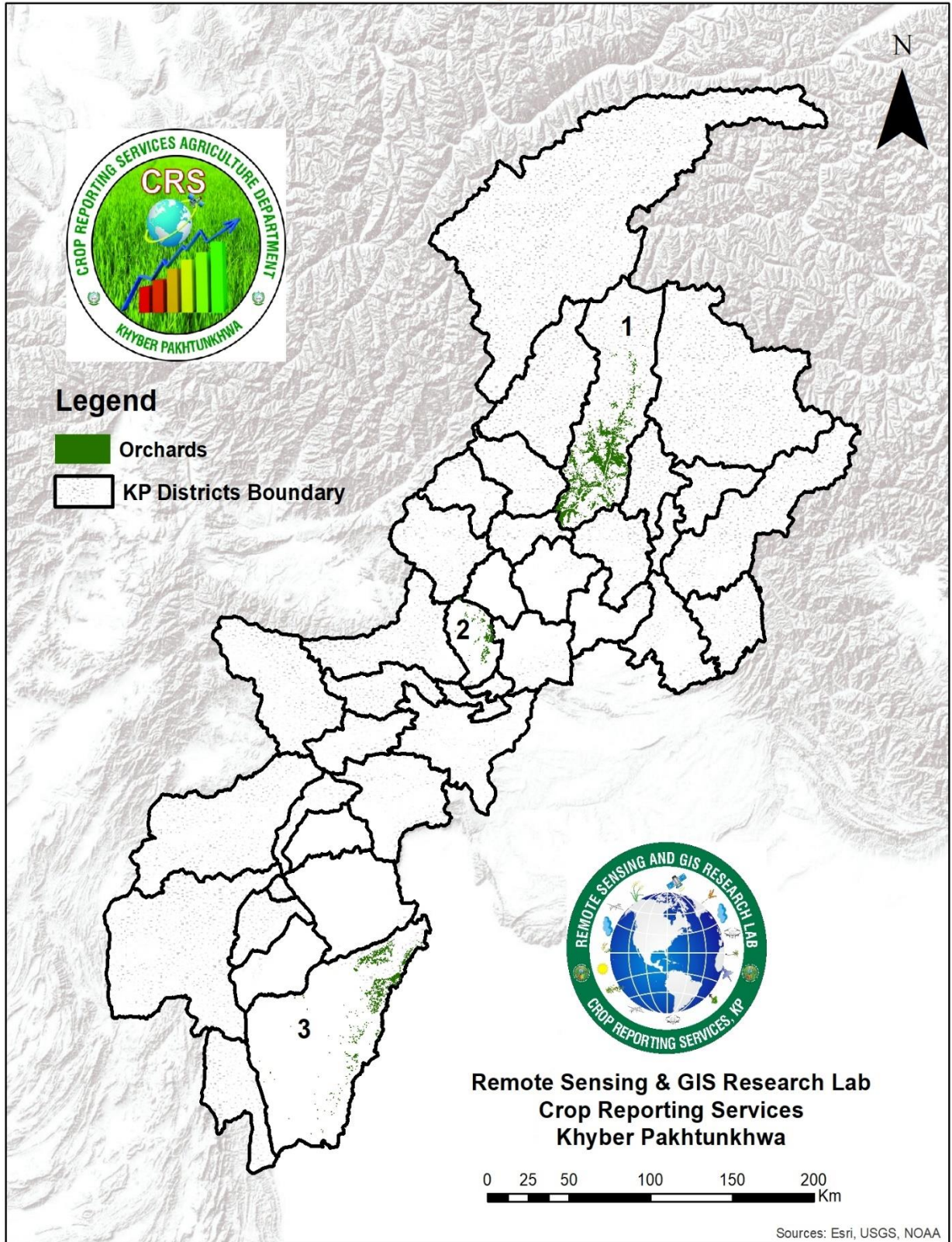
S. No	District	Area
1	Swat	746
2	Mardan	384

Rabi Crop (Tobacco) 2021-2022 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



S. No	District	Area	S. No	District	Area
1	Charsadda	2279	4	Swabi	8190
2	Nowshera		5	Buner	
3	Mardan		6	Mansehra	

Orchards 2021-2022 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



CHAPTER-3

(District-wise Crop
Data for 2021-22)

KHARIF CEREALS

Cereal Crop: -

Cereal crops can be defined as any plants cultivated for seed as human food, although they tend to include only crops closely related to grass.

Kharif Cereals such as Rice and Maize are members of the grass family and they are particularly important to humans because of their role as staple food crops in many areas of the world.

Major Kharif Cereals

Maize



Rice



Bajra



Jowar



MAIZE (مکئی)

Maize also known as corn, is a cereal grain first domesticated by indigenous peoples in southern Mexico about 10,000 years ago. Maize is generally used for animal feed. It is widely processed into various types of products such as cornmeal, grits, starch, flour, tortillas, snacks, and breakfast cereals. Maize flour is used to make chapatis or flat breads which are eaten mainly in a few Northern states of Pakistan. Maize is a staple cereal very popular due to its high nutritional significance enriched with abundant amount of macronutrients like starch, fibre, protein and fat along with micronutrients like vitamin B complex. Cultivation of Maize is focused in the regions of Mansehra, Swat, Buner, Haripur Swabi etc of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



A. Area (Hect:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
460653	458407	-0.49

Reasons for change:

- Less water availability during sowing time.
- Un economical prices of fertilizer.

B. Production (Tonnes):

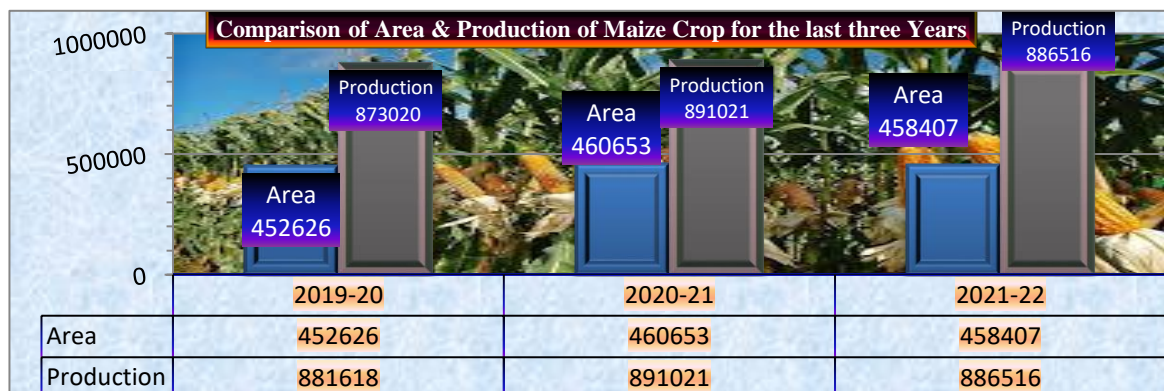
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
891021	886516	-0.51

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding Decrease in area.
- Less economic return.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
27.54	15.97	20.96	26.35	16.89	20.97	4.50	-5.43	-0.02



RICE (چاول)

Rice is the seed of the grass species *Oryza sativa* or less commonly *Oryza glaberrima*. The name wild rice is usually used for species of the genera *Zizania* and *Porteresia*. In Pakistan rice is an important cash crop of the country. It accounts 2.7% of the value added in agriculture and 0.6% of GDP. It provides 21% of global human per capita energy and 15% of per capita protein. Three varieties of rice varieties are being cultivated in Pakistan i.e. Basmati types – Indica (aromatic), medium long grain - Indica (IRRI type) and bold grain - japonica (cold tolerant varieties in zone – I) in pkaistan. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Major rice producing districts are D.I. Khan, Swat, Malakand, Dir. Lower, Dir upper and Malakand etc.



A. Area (Hect:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
64916	64244	-1.04

Reasons for change:

- Shifting of land corps such as maiz crop.
- Lake of rainfall during sowing time

B. Production (Tonnes):

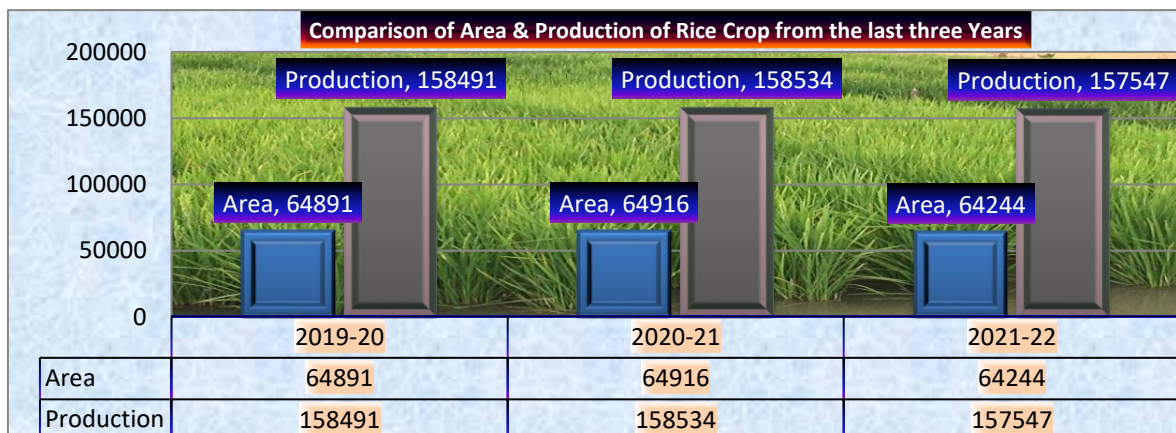
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
158534	157547	-0.62

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
26.58	0	26.58	26.47	0.00	26.47	0.42	0	0.42



Millet/Bajra (باجره)

Millets (Bajra) are a group of highly variable small-seeded grasses, widely grown around the world as cereal crops or grains for fodder and human food, commonly consumed in different varieties and colours. It is a short duration plant and excellent for dry areas because of its potentiality to high tillering, drought and heat tolerance, high photosynthetic efficiency, versatile adaptation to soil types, high protein content and good stock production. Millet is rich in dietary fiber, both soluble and insoluble. It contains important nutrients such as proteins, and minerals. It is an excellent source of feed as dry hay for cattle in winter. Millet is equally successful in un-irrigated/(Barani) and irrigated tracts and is an important grain crop in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This crop is grown throughout Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with D.I. Khan, Karak, Kohat Hangu and some parts of District Peshawar due to less consumption of water.



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A. Area (Hect:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
4223	2684	-36.44

Reasons for change:

- D. Area converted to other crop such as rice.

B. Production (Tonnes):

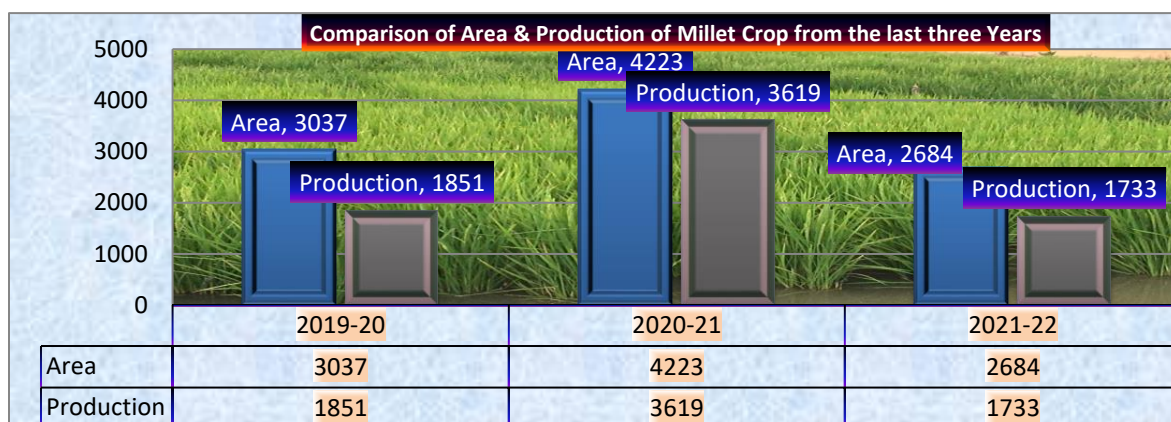
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
3619	1733	-52.12

Reasons for change:

- E. Corresponding decrease in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
8.12	6.14	7.00	19.36	5.98	9.29	-58.05	2.74	-24.66



JOWAR/SORGHUM (جوار)

Sorghum known as Jowar is an ancient cereal grain belonging to the grass family "Poaceae". It is small, round, and usually white or yellow, though some varieties are red, brown, black, or purple. There are many species of sorghum. It can tolerate heat and drought condition so can be cultivated in both Un-irrigated/rain fed and irrigated areas. It's rich in vitamins and minerals like B vitamins, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, iron, and zinc. Its different varieties have potential to increase milk production in milch animals and also used as food for poultry and fodder for livestock utilization. Among all fodders sorghum is cultivated on more areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Major production of Sorghum comes from D. I. Khan, Mardan, Swabi, Haripur, Karak, and Lakki Marwat.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
9218	6978	-24.30

Reasons for change:

- Use as fodder.

B. Production (Tonnes):

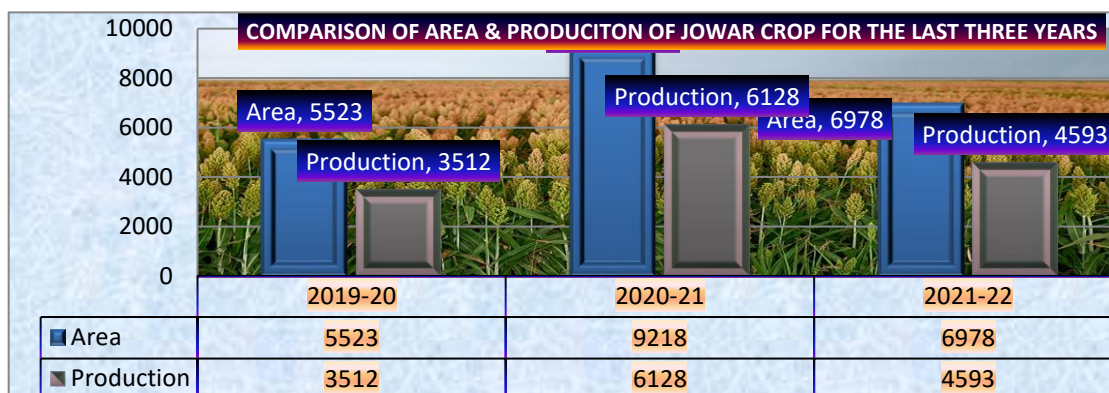
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
6128	4593	-25.05

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area as it is used as fodder.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
7.42	6.73	7.14	7.21	7.21	7.21	2.97	-6.58	-0.99



KHARIF PULSES

Pulses are the most important source of protein and energy in Pakistan. The carbohydrates provided by pulses are released slowly as compared to cereals and so have a high value for maintaining optimal blood sugar levels and restoring energy over a long period of time after the meals. Because of the population growth, demand for pulses is increasing day by day. There is a need to develop varieties with higher yield potential that respond to improved management practices so as to meet the increasing demand of pulses.

Major Kharif Pulses of KPK

- ❖ *MUNG*
- ❖ *MASH*
- ❖ *ARHAR*
- ❖ *OTHER KHARIF PULSES*

MUNG (مونگ)

Green gram also known as mung is one of the main pulse crop of Pakistan. It is a rich source of Protein along with fiber, iron and other essential nutrients. They are added to several dishes for taste and to gain Health benefits. It can be cultivated as Kharif as well as summer crop. Mung Production increase when grown on well drained loamy to sandy-loam soils. For summer season crop, three to five time irrigations are required depending upon soil type and climatic condition Major Mung producing districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Chitral D. I. Khan, Buner, Dir Lower, Hangu, Dir Upper and Merged Districts.



A. Area (Hect:):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
6398	6501	1.61

Reason for change:

- Drastic change (increase) is in dir lower where 10% maize crop area has been used under mung crop.

B. Production (Tonnes):

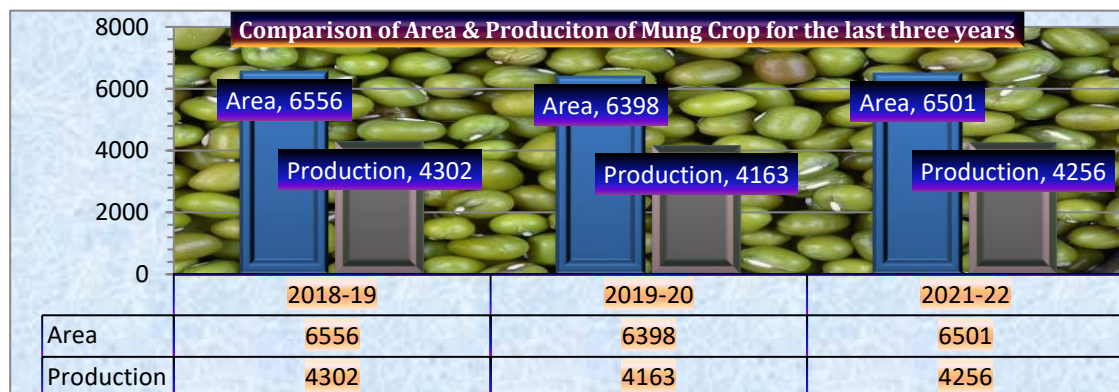
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
4163	4256	2.24

Reason for change:

- Corresponding increase in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
7.58	5.54	7.10	7.52	5.46	7.05	0.76	1.38	0.62



MASH (ماش)

Mash/Black gram split is bean reclassified from the Phaseolus to the Vigna genus, that originated in Asia and has been in cultivation from ancient times. It is considered as one of the highly priced pulses of Pakistan, grown in Kharif season, it is a very nutritious, containing plant protein, fiber, low-glycemic carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and antioxidants. The Mash are creamy white from inside and black brown colored from outside. it can be grown on variety of soil ranging from sandy soils to heavy cotton soils. The most ideal soil is a well drained loam with pH of 6.5 to 7.8. Black gram cannot be grown on alkaline and saline soils. Land is prepared like any other kharif season pulse crop. in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Major Mash producing districts include Chitral, Dir Upper, Dir Lower, Swat and Merged Districts.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
965	915	-5.13

Reason for change:

- Less water availability.

B. Production (Tonnes):

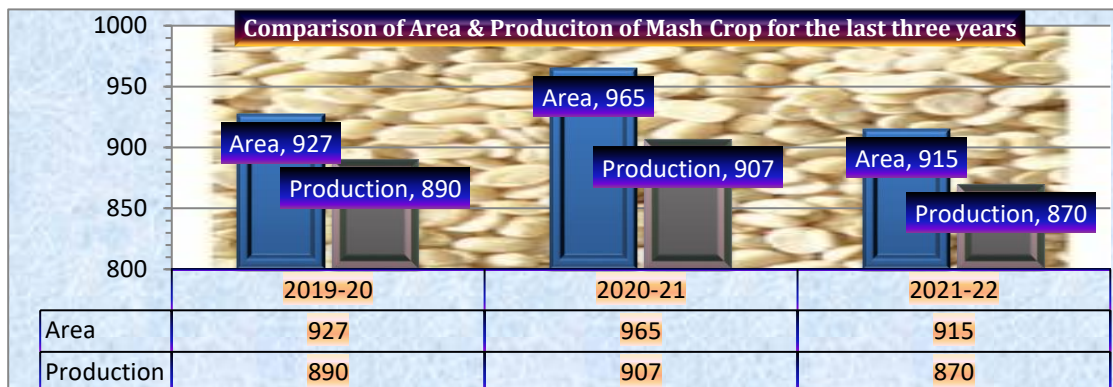
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
907	870	-4.02

Reason for change:

- As stated in reason of area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
10.73	9.47	10.31	10.70	9.33	10.19	0.28	1.49	1.21



ARHAR (Pigeon Pea) (اربر)

The pigeon pea is a perennial legume from the family Fabaceae . It is consumed on a large scale in South Asia and is an excellent source of protein and iron, they also provide Vitamin A and B-6, calcium, magnesium, potassium and more minerals. Today, pigeon pea is widely cultivated in all tropical and semitropical regions. pigeon pea thrives in well-drained soils and a hot environment. The plant will not grow in waterlogged areas. Arhar is considered as an enormous food grain and an essential diet of the people of Pakistan and that's the reason that it is grown approximately in every part of the country. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mash producing districts are Swabi, Nowshera, Mardan, Peshawar and Charsadda.



A. Area (Hect:):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
435	431	-0.92

Reason for change:

- Area is decreased due to decrease of area in district Peshawar and Charsadda.

B. Production (Tonnes):

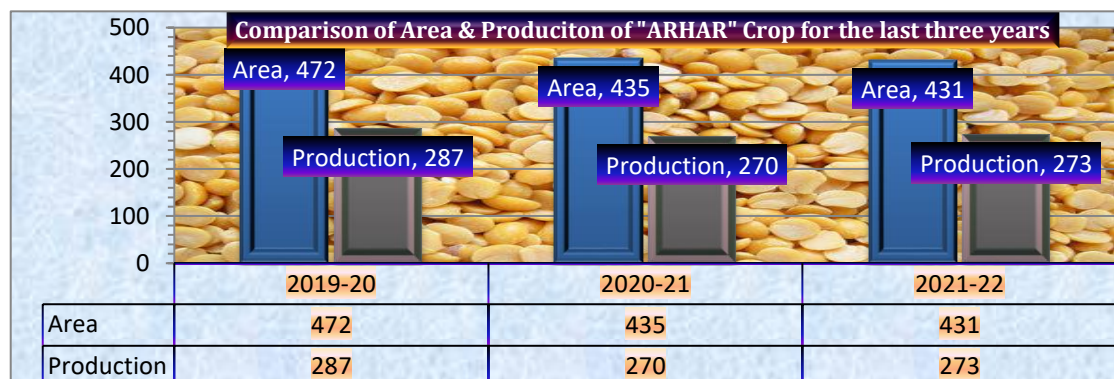
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
270	273	0.77

Reason for change:

- Production is increased due to favorable weather condition

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
6.99	6.25	6.84	6.82	6.00	6.73	2.53	4.21	1.71



OTHER KHARIF PULSES (دیگر خریف دالیں)

Pulses are the most important source of vegetable protein in Pakistan. They are cultivated on 5% of the total cropped area. Their use ranges from baby food to delicacies of the rich and the poor. Because of the population growth, demand for pulses is increasing day by day. Pulses are mostly cultivated under rainfed conditions and do not require intensive irrigation facility. Mash, mungbean, Kedny bean nad Arhar are the major Kharif pulse crops, respectively in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) with major areas lying in districts of Karak, Lakki Marwat, Tank and D.I. Khan. In these areas, the crops are grown on marginal lands with low fertility and negligible external inputs.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
546	543	-0.56

Reason for change:

- The decrease of area is due to decrease in area of district Mansehra.

B. Production (Tonnes):

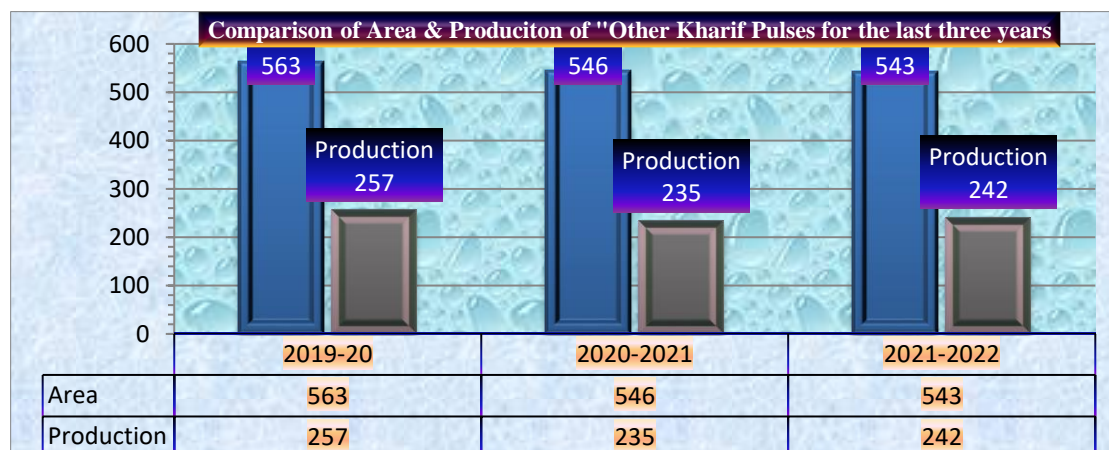
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
235	242	2.98

Reason for change:

- The increase in production is due to favorable wheater in district abotabad during sowing time.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
5.74	3.09	4.83	5.51	3.06	4.67	4.14	1.08	3.55



KHARIF

CONDIMENTS

Condiment crops produce edible materials used in small amount to impart flavor to food. These include culinary herbs, spices, and plants from which flavorful chemicals can be extracted. Some condiments are used during cooking to add flavor or texture Kharif Condiments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Chilies, Turmeric etc.

Major Kharif

Condiments of KPK

(Chilies, Turmeric)



CHILIES (مرچ)

Green Chilies are a popular condiment in Pakistan. this little wonder is packed with a host of benefits. chilies are rich in dietary fiber, rich in vitamin B6, vitamin A, iron, copper, potassium and a small amount of protein and carbohydrates, which is important for a healthy digestive system It is zero calorie, making it great for weight loss. Chili condiment adds spice and flavor to recipes. chilies really appreciate good soil and drainage.it grow best in temperature between 70 and 85° F, it is almos grown in all districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



A. Area (Hect):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
379	426	12.32

Reason for change:

- Attractive marked price resulted increase in area.

B. Production (Tonnes):

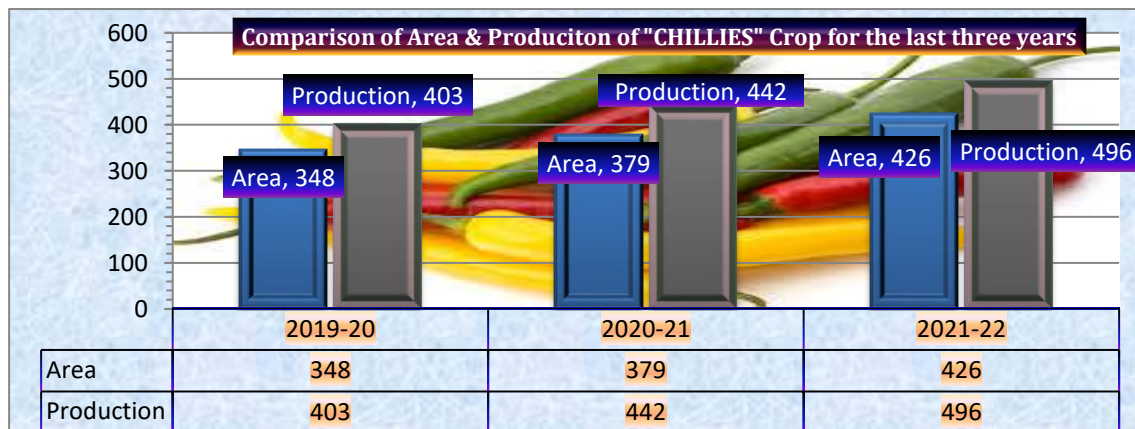
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
442	496	12.20

Reason for change:

- As stated in reason of area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
12.63	0	12.63	12.64	0.00	12.64	-0.11	0	-0.11



TURMERIC (بلدی)

Turmeric, a plant of the ginger family, is native to Southeast Asia and is grown commercially in that region. Historically, it was used in medical systems. Turmeric is rich in vitamin C, vitamin B6, and other antioxidants that reduce the risk of serious health conditions like heart disease and diabetes etc. Turmeric is kharif crop which may be sown on sandy or clayey loam and well drained soils. Most of its production comes from District Bannu and Haripur in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



A. Area (Hect:):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
198	465	134.85

Reasons for change:

- Good soil moisture condition.
- Rainfall and water availability.

B. Production (Tonnes):

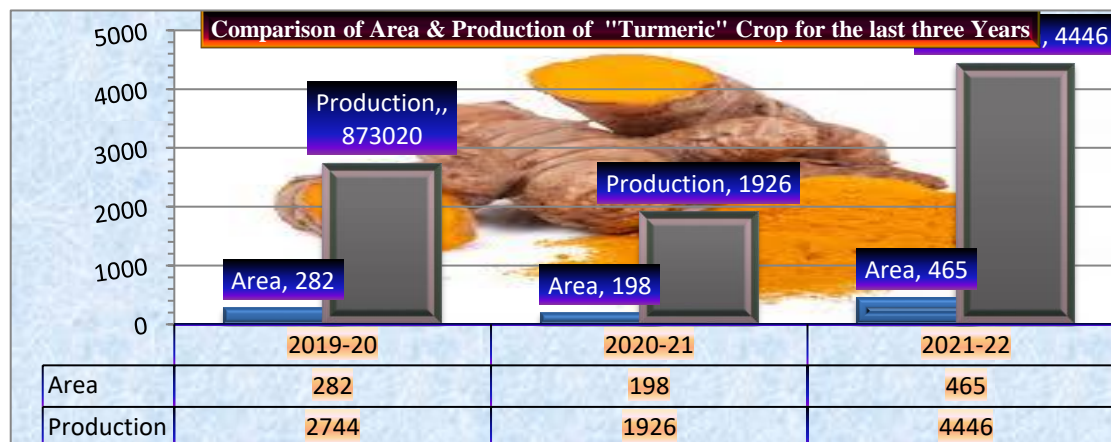
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
1926	4446	130.84

Reasons for change:

- As stated in area reasons.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
103.64	0	103.64	105.44	0	105.44	-1.71	0	-1.71



KHARIF VEGETABLES (خریف سبزیات)

Vegetables are parts of plants that are consumed by humans or other animals as food. The original meaning is still commonly used and is applied to plants collectively refer to all edible plant matter, Vegetables play an important role in human nutrition. Most are low in fat and calories but are bulky and filling. They supply dietary fiber and are important source, of essential vitamins, minerals, and trace elements. The nutritional content of vegetables varies considerably as some contain useful amounts of protein though generally they contain little fat and varying proportions of vitamins such as vitamin A, vitamin K, and vitamin B6, provitamins ,dietary minerals and carbohydrates. Kharif vegetables are sown in summer and harvested in late summer or early autumn. The important Kharif vegetables of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province are lady fingers, tinda, brinjals, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, pumpkin, kharif tomatoes and cucumber etc.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
23135	23080	-0.24

Reason for change:

- Some Area converted to other kharif crops.

B. Production (Tonnes):

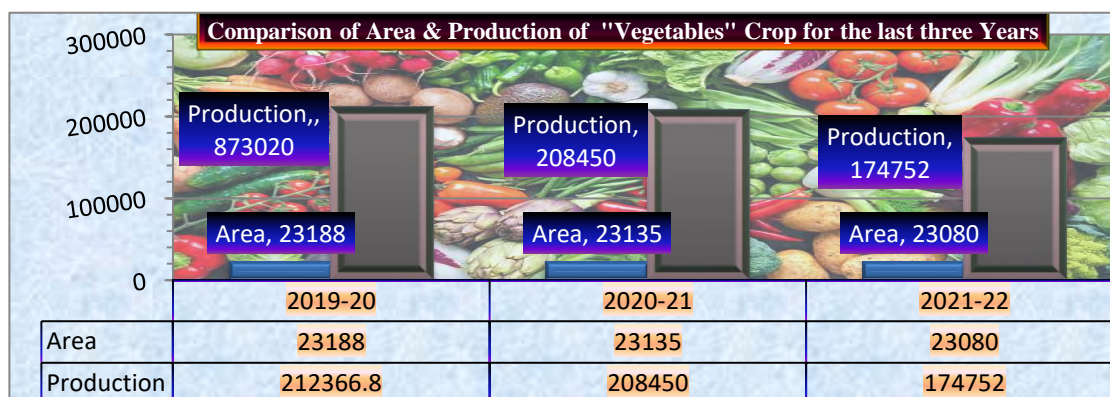
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
208450	174752	-16.17

Reason for change:

- As stated in area reason.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
82.08	0	82.08	97.67	0.00	87.47	-15.97	0	-6.17



KHARIF VEGETABLE, 2021-22

District	Area(Ha)	Production(tonnes)
Abbottabad	19	90
Bannu	49	413
Battagram	93	591
Bunir	408	4351
Charsadda	1909	18037
Chitral	434.5	4401
D.I.Khan	1024	7093
Dir Lower	636	6661.5
Dir Upper	307	4874
Hangu	97	1204
Haripur	656	5876
Karak	7	21
Kohat -	298	3081
Kohistan	101	462
Lakki Marwat	11	89
Malakand	497	4599
Mansehra	1118	4978
Mardan	3518	10915
Nowshera	1399	11094
Peshawar	1605	17396
Shangla	116	1275
Swabi	312	3276
Swat	7519	68147
Tank	0	0
Tor Ghar	0	0
Total S. Districts	22134	178925
Bajour	461	2746
Khyber	203	1151
Kurram	895	6086
Muhmand	774	5480
N. Waziristan	413	2446
S. Waziristan	402	2682
Oriakzai	177	1065
SD Bannu	116	589
SD D.I.Khan	42	202
SD Hassan Khel	0	0
SD Kohat	35	188
Total Merged District	3518	22635
Total Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	23080	174752

KHARIF FRUITS (خريف پھل)

Kharif fruits refer to the planting, cultivation and harvesting of any domesticated plant sown in the rainy (monsoon) season in the Asian subcontinent. Such vegetation is planted for autumn harvest and may also be known as the summer season or monsoon crop in Pakistan. The key to maintaining good health is to balance macronutrients and it can be achieved by adding fruits in daily diet. Most fruit is naturally low in fat, sodium, and calories and a source of many essential nutrients such as potassium, vitamins A and C, folate, and dietary fibers. Fruits grown in Pakistan during Kharif season are Apple, Apricot, Banana, Chikoo, Jaman, Dates, Guava, Lemon, Litchi, Mango, Pears, Pomegranate, etc. While Fruits grown in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during Kharif season are Water Mellon, Musk Mellon, Apricot, Banana, Apple, Dates, Pomegranate, Walnuts, Almonds etc.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
33703	31727	-5.86

Reason for change:

- Mature orchards plant has been removed.

B. Production (Tonnes):

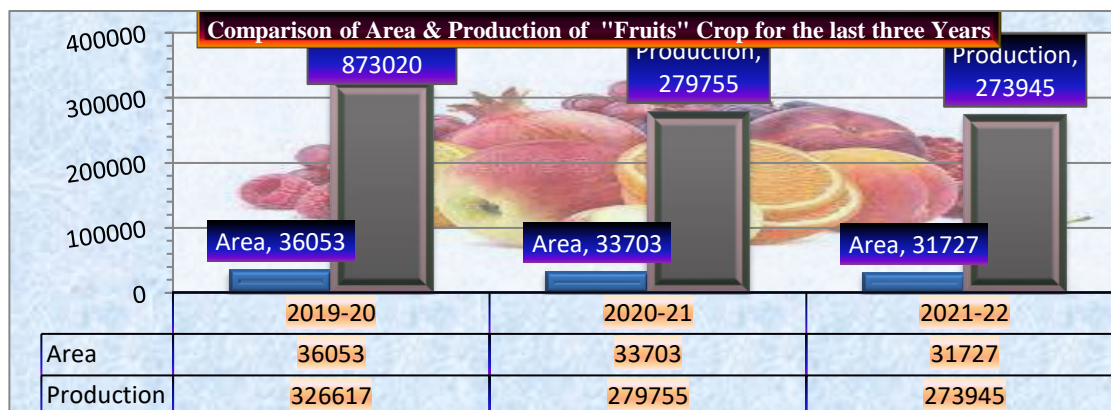
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
279755	273945	-2.08

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
93.60	0	93.60	90.63	0.00	90.63	3.27	0	3.27



KHARIF FRUITS, 2021-22

District	Area(Ha)	Production(tonnes)
Abbottabad	15	115
Bannu	280	4439
Battagram	181	1545
Bunir	437	4724
Charsadda	627	5778
Chitral	598	4411.6
D.I.Khan	1608	20748
Dir Lower	231	2447
Dir Upper	1302	13233
Hangu	14	239
Haripur	710	5562
Karak	0	0
Kohat -	908	7810
Kohistan	143	635
Lakki Marwat	10	119
Malakand	720	5293
Mansehra	1175	7602
Mardan	1321	12868
Nowshera	1146	18864.5
Peshawar	719	9959
Shangla	508	5517
Swabi	942	7818
Swat	12350	73742
Tank	0	0
Tor Ghar	0	0
Total S.Districts	25945	213469
Bajour	438	4300
Khyber	145	1329
Kurram	353	4205
Muhmand	233	2171
N. Waziristan	227	2413
S. Waziristan	4016	41980
Oriakzai	189	2117
SD Bannu	44	585
SD D.I. Khan	49	450
SD Hassan Khel	54	504
SD Kohat	34	422
Total Merged District	5782	60476
Total Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	31727	273945

KHARIF FODDERS

Fodder crops are crops that are cultivated primarily for animal feed. Fodder crops may be classified as either temporary or permanent crops. The former is cultivated and harvested like any other crop. Temporary crops that are grown intensively with multiple cuttings per year. All types are fed to animals, either as green feed, as hay, crops harvested dry or dried after harvesting. These fodders are maize, sorghum, millet, etc. Green fodder is an economic source of nutrients for the dairy animals. It is highly palatable and digestible. Micro-organisms present in green fodder help in improving digestibility of crop residues under mixed feeding system. It also helps in maintaining good health and improving breeding efficiency of animals. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa major Fodders grown during Kharif Season are Sorghum, Millet etc.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
43433	39005	-10.19

Reason for change:

- Conversion of land to other corps.
- Lack of interest by the former community to fodder.

B. Production (Tonnes):

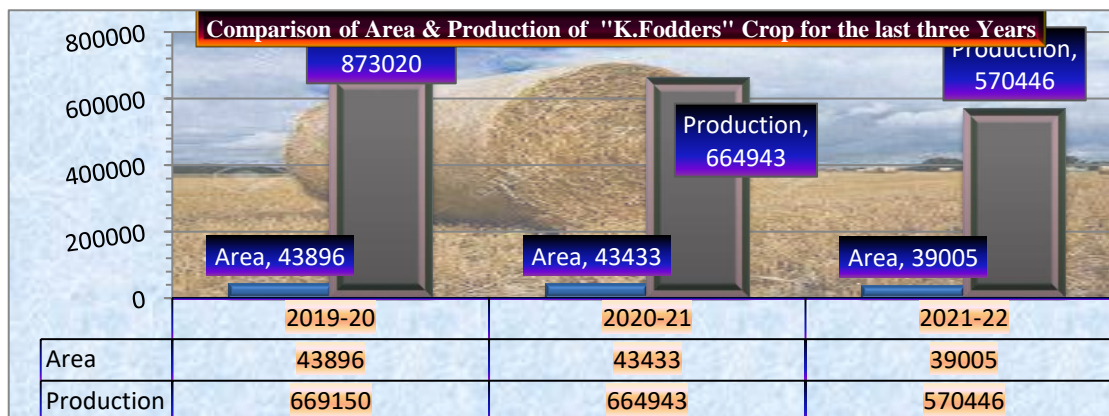
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
664943	570446	-14.21

Reason for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
158.53	0	158.54	165.96	0.00	165.96	-4.47	0	-4.47



KHARIF FODDERS, 2021-22

District	Area(Ha)	Production(Tonnes)
Abbottabad	100	3478
Bannu	1077	15525
Battagram	64	1570
Bunir	1010	17479
Charsadda	306	6411
Chitral	3390	5710
D.I Khan	4341	57214
Dir Lower	3980	23515
Dir Upper	1155	6875
Hangu	199	4222
Haripur	36	668
Karak	478	8002
Kohat	649	14250
Kohistan	23	366
Lakki Marwat	950	9784
Malakand	2425	64715
Mansehra	86	1941
Mardan	360	7441
Nowshera	2188	45187
Peshawar	6407	136783
Shangla	393	3370
Swabi	134	3355
Swat	12225	209560
Tank	487	5451
Tor Ghar	0	0
Total S.District	42463	652872
Bajour	970	3046
Khyber	246	253
Kurram	34	5876
Muhmand	426	401
N.Waziristan	38	0
Oriakzai	0	287
S.Waziristan	0	0
SD Bannu	22	1915
SD D.I.Khan	185	0
SD Hasan Khel	0	0
SD Kohat	0	293
Total Marged District	19	12071
Total Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43433	664943

KHARIF FODDERS, AREA 2021-22

Name of Divisional /District	(Area in Hectares)							
	Maize use for	Moth	Cheery Jowar	Bajra	Others	Total	Last Year Final	%age Change
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21538	477	8154	2112	6726	39005	43433	-10.19
Bannu Division	1208	0	425	0	97	1730	2027	-14.65
District Bannu	1179	0	86	0	97	1362	1077	26.46
District Lakki Marwat	29	0	339	0	0	368	950	-61.26
D.I.Khan Division	1789	0	439	246	1879	4353	4828	-10
District D.I.Khan	1789	0	439	246	1879	4353	4341	0.28
District Tank	0	0	0	0	0	0	487	-100
Hazara Division	247	0	19	0	42	308	309	0
District Abbottabad	79	0	19	0	0	98	100	-2
District Battagram	44	0	0	0	20	64	64	0
District Haripur	34	0	0	0	11	45	36	25.00
District Kohistan	20	0	0	0	3	23	23	0.00
District Mansehra	70	0	0	0	8	78	86	-9.30
Kohat Division	48	2	859	123	3	1034	1326	-22
District Kohat	18	0	585	0	3	606	649	-6.63
District Karak	6	2	119	123	0	249	478	-47.96
District Hangu	24	0	155	0	0	179	199	-10.05
Mardan Division	354	32	38	0	17	441	494	-11
District Mardan	261	23	0	0	17	301	360	-16.39
District Swabi	93	9	38	0	0	140	134	4
Malakand Division	16364.5	419	1928	1743	4094	24549	24578	0
District Bunir	1001	16	13	0	0	1030	1010	1.98
District Chitral	177.5	0	0	11	3204	3392.5	3390	0.07
District Malakand	930	398	785	0	267	2380	2425	-1.86
District Dir Lower	1770	0	890	1000	330	3990	3980	0.25
District Dir Upper	580	5	240	317	18	1160	1155	0.43
District Shangla	762	0	0	0	10	772	393	96.44
District Swat	11144	0	0	415	265	11824	12225	-3.28
Peshawar Division	582	0	4425	0	568	5575	8901	-37
District Peshawar	327	0	2384	0	553	3264	6407	-49.06
District Charsadda	124	0	50	0	0	174	306	-43.14
District Nowshera	131	0	1991	0	15	2137	2188	-2.33
Merged District	945	24	21	0	26	1016	970	4.7
Bajaur	184	24	21	0	26	255	246	3.66
Khyber	44	0	0	0	0	44	34	29.41
Kurram	433	0	0	0	0	433	426	1.64
Muhmand	41	0	0	0	0	41	38	7.89
N.Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
S.Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Orakzai	27	0	0	0	0	27	22	22.73
SD Bannu	192	0	0	0	0	192	185	3.78
SD D.I.Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
SD Hassan Khel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
SD Kohat	24	0	0	0	0	24	19	26.32

Kharif Oil Seed

Oilseed crops are the second most important determinant of the agricultural economy, next only to cereals within the segment of field crops. Oilseed crops are primarily grown for the purpose of obtaining vegetable oils from them. Oil content in them varies from 20% in soybeans to 40% in sunflowers and canola (rapeseed). Oilseeds are energy dense foods, due to their high oil content. They are a source of fiber, vitamins (vitamin E, niacin, and foliate), minerals (phosphorus, iron, and magnesium), monounsaturated (e.g., ground nuts) and polyunsaturated (e.g., sunflower) fatty acids.

Major Oil Seed Crops of KPK

Ground Nut



Soyabean



Seasamm



GROUND NUT (مونگ پھلی)

Peanut, also known as the groundnut, it is the most important cash crop grown mainly for its edible seeds. It is widely grown in the tropics and subtropics, being important to both small and large commercial producers. It is a good source of edible oil as it contains about 50% of oil of good quality. Groundnut oil is one of the best cooking oils due to its high smoking point and is desirable for use in ghee, margarine, shortening and salad oil. The meal contains 25% protein and is considered the best meal for human consumption and livestock feed. Groundnuts are also a great blend of healthy fats, protein and fiber that curbs your appetite, lowers the risk of heart disease and regulates blood glucose levels. Kohat division, Mardan division, Peshawar division and Merged Districts are the major producing areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
4872	4613	-5.32

Reason for change:

- conversion of area to other crops.

B. Production (Tonnes):

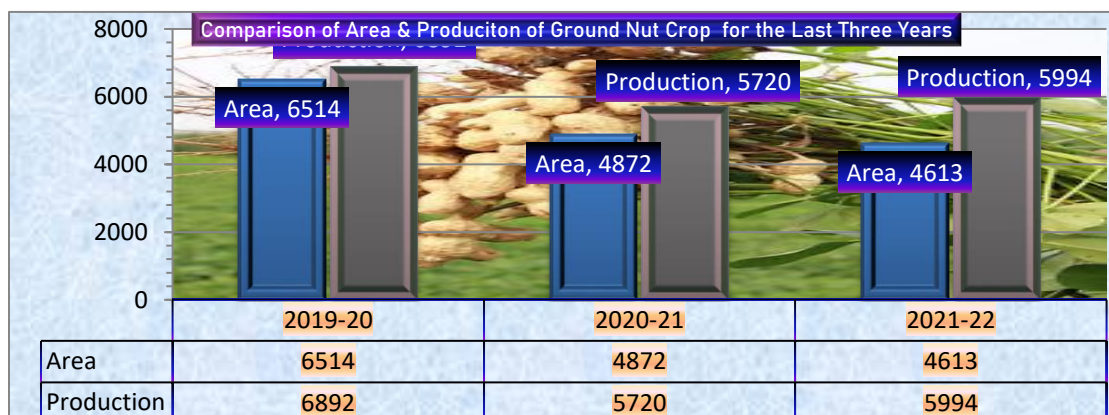
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
5720	5994	4.78

Reason for change:

- Fair weather in some districts during sowing time.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
20.02	12.46	14.09	19.61	11.06	12.73	2.07	12.65	10.67



SOYABEAN (سویابین)

Soybean, (Glycine max) also called soya bean, is Annual legume of the pea family (Fabaceae). The soybean is economically the most important bean in the world, providing vegetable protein for millions of people and ingredients for hundreds of chemical productable oil as it contains about 50% oil of good quality. Soybeans and soy foods may reduce the risk of a range of health problems, including cardiovascular disease, stroke, coronary heart disease (CHD), some cancers as well as improving bone health. in Khyber Pakhtunwkh major soyabean producing district is Swat. It is also cultivated in some part District Mardan



A. Area (Hect:):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
181	55	-69.61

Reasons for change:

- Conversion of land to other kharif crops.

Production (Tonnes):

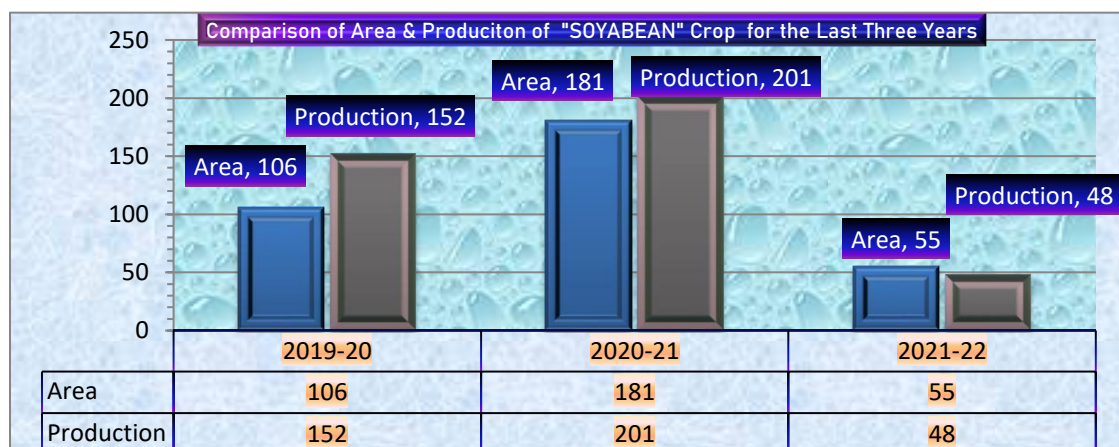
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
201	48	-76.12

Reasons for change:

- As stated in area reason.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
9.13	10.20	9.46	15.68	10.41	12.04	-41.78	-1.96	-21.41



SEASMUM (تل)

Sesame seed is one of the oldest oilseed crops known, domesticated well over 3000 years ago. Sesame varieties are adapted to many soil types. The high-yielding crops thrive best on well-drained, fertile soils of medium texture and neutral PH. However, these have a low tolerance for soils with high salt and water-logged conditions. Dried whole sesame seeds provide calories and are composed of water, carbohydrates including dietary fiber, fat, and protein. Whole sesame seeds are rich or more of the Daily Value in several B vitamins and dietary minerals, especially iron, magnesium, calcium, phosphorus, and zinc. seasmum oil meal, is rich in protein (35-50%) and is used as feed for poultry and live stocks. Potential areas for sesame cultivation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are D.I. Khan, Haripur, Kohat and some part of Mardan and Peshawar Devison.



A. Area (Ha:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
240	424	76.62

Reasons for change:

- Subsidized seed distribution Agriculture Department.

B. Production (Tonnes):

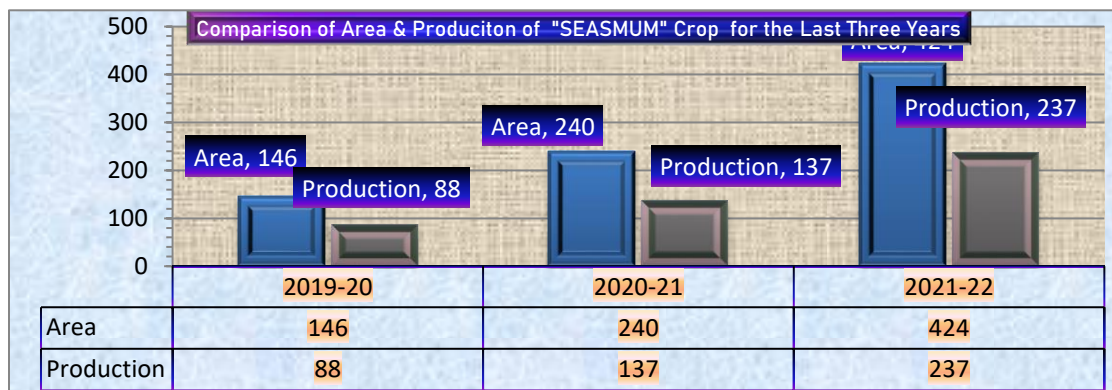
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
137	237	72.87

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding increase in area.
- Use of high-yield varieties of seeds.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
7.05	5.10	6.05	6.59	5.54	6.19	6.96	-7.92	-2.20



KHARIF

COMMERCIAL CROPS

Commercial crops or cash crops agricultural crops which are grown to sell for profit. They are typically purchased by parties separate from farm. The term “commercial” is used to differentiate marketed crops from subsistence crops, which are those fed by producer's own livestock or grown as food for the producer's family. in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the Kharif commercial crops Area Sugar-Cane, Cotton, Jute and Guara etc

KHARIF

COMMERCIAL CROPS

OF KPK

Sugarcane, Cotton & Guara



SUGARCANE (گنا)

Sugarcane is a species of tall, perennial grass that is used for sugar production. The plants are 2–6 m tall with stout, jointed, fibrous stalks that are rich in sucrose, which accumulates in the stalk internodes. Sugarcane is an important industrial and cash crop in Pakistan and in many countries of the world. It is grown in tropical and sub-tropical regions of Pakistan in a range of climates from hot dry environment near sea level to cool and moist environment at higher elevations. Sugarcane is rich in antioxidants so it helps fights infections and boost the immunity. It's rich in iron, magnesium, calcium and other electrolytes. Major sugar cane producing Districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are D.I. Khan, Charsadda, Mardan, Peshawar and Malakand.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
107438	95098	-11.49

Reasons for change:

- Closing of Bannu Sugar mill.
- Shifting of area to more economical crops.
- No sufficient water during sowing time.

B. Production (Tonnes):

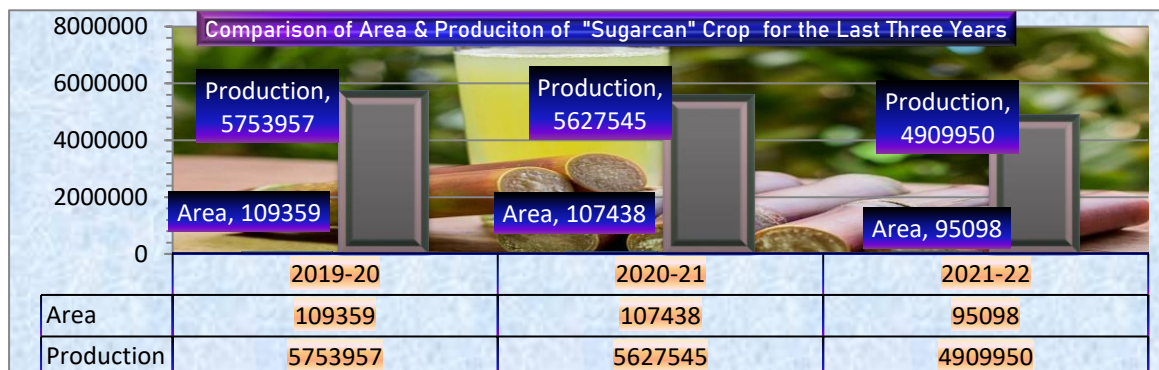
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
5627545	4909950	-12.75

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.
- Low market price.

Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
560.31	483.92	559.67	567.85	460.90	567.79	-1.33	5.00	-1.43



COTTON (کیاس).

Cotton plant is a warm-season woody perennial shrub, which is grown as an annual field crop. However, cotton plants is grown in various environments. Cotton is the most important cash crop in Pakistan cotton products account for 55 percent of all foreign exchange earnings of the country. In addition to textile products like socks and t-shirts, cotton is also used in fishnets, coffee filters, tents, book binding, archival paper and also used for medical purposes. D.I.Khan is only cotton producing districts in Khyber PakhtunKhwa.



A. Area (Hect:):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
108	165	52.78

Reasons for change:

- Better marked price resulted in increased area under cotton.

B. Production (Bales):

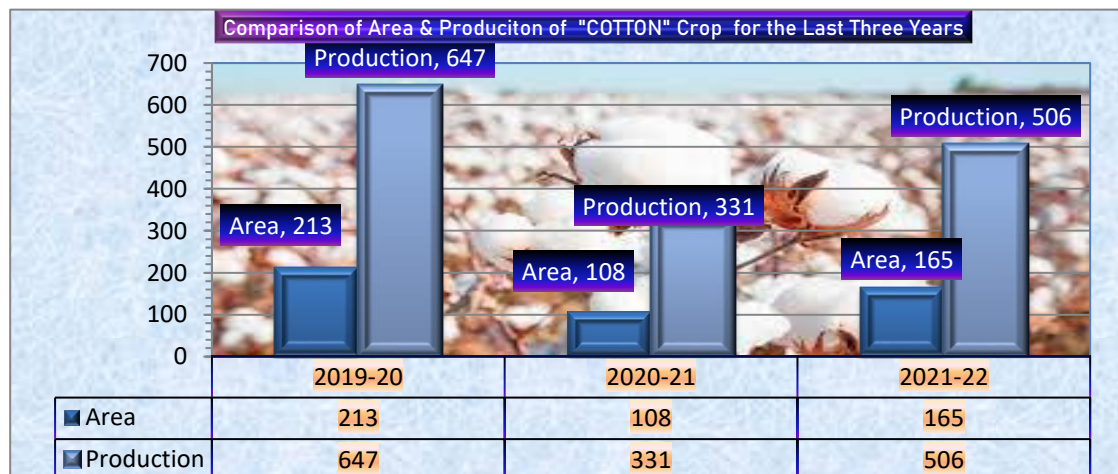
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
331	506	52.87

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding increase in area.

C. Bales Per Acre:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
33.24	0	33.24	33.22	0.00	33.22	0.06	0	0.06



GUARA گوار

Guara , also called guaran, is extracted from the seed of the leguminous shrub “Cyamopsis Tetragonolobus”, which is grown in the arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan. It is a cash crop, because It has various commercial applications mainly in oil industries, textile, well drilling, printing, cosmetics, mining, paper, petroleum, pharmaceutical and natural gas. Guar gum is a fiber from the seed of the guar plant. Guar gum is used as a laxative. It is also used for treating diarrhea, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), obesity, and diabetes; for reducing cholesterol. In Khyber Pakhtkhwa major Guara Producing Districts are Bannu, D.I. Khan, Lakki Marwat, and Karak.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
1310	1190	-9.16

Reasona for change:

- Area converted to other kharif crops.

B. Production (Tonnes):

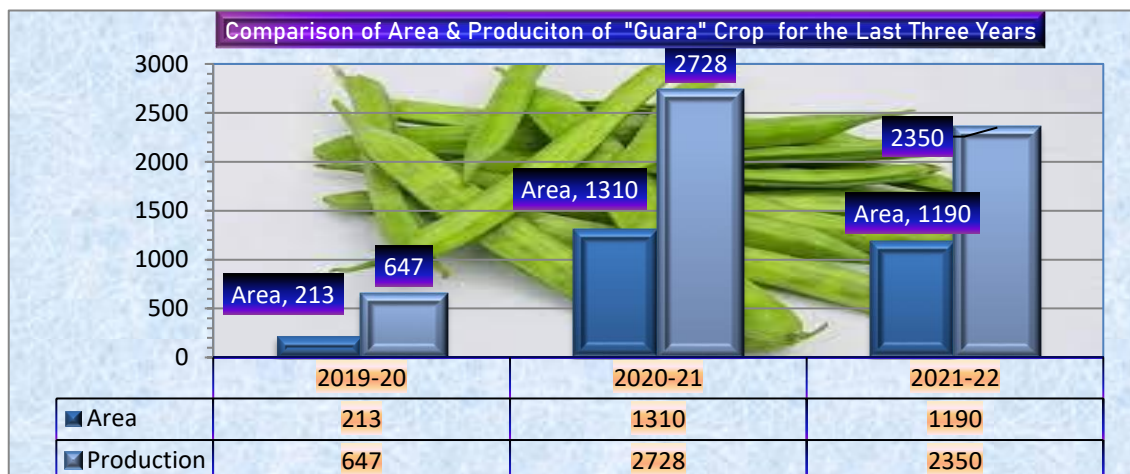
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
2728	2350	-13.86

Reasona for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
18.64	22.68	21.41	17.95	23.96	22.57	3.84	-5.36	-5.17



RABI CEREALS

Cereals are the foundation of human civilization. It is any grass cultivated for its edible components of grain. In their natural, unprocessed, whole grain form, cereals are a rich source of vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, oils, and protein. While each individual species has its own peculiarities, the cultivation of all cereal crops is similar. Most are annual plants; consequently, one planting yields one harvest. Wheat, rye, triticale, oats, barley, and spelt are the Rabi season cereals.

MAJOR RABI CEREALS CROPS OF KPK

Wheat



Barley



WHEAT (گندم)

Wheat is one of the oldest and most important of the cereal crops. Of the thousands of varieties known, the most important is common wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), spring wheat is grown as a Rabi crop in Pakistan. wheat is considered a highly responsive crop to starter fertilizers, particularly phosphorus and nitrogen. Most wheat is typically milled into flour and is then used to make a wide range of foods including breads, muffins, noodles, pasta, biscuits, cakes, etc for human consumption. wheat flour may be a good source of iron, thiamine, niacin, calcium, and vitamin B6. Wheat has been important part of human diet and it is grown in all most all parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
761784	760616	-0.15

Reasons for change:

- Unfavorable weather condition (such as heat wave) resulted in decrease of area under wheat.
- Conversion of Agricultural land to residential schemes

B. Production (Tonnes):

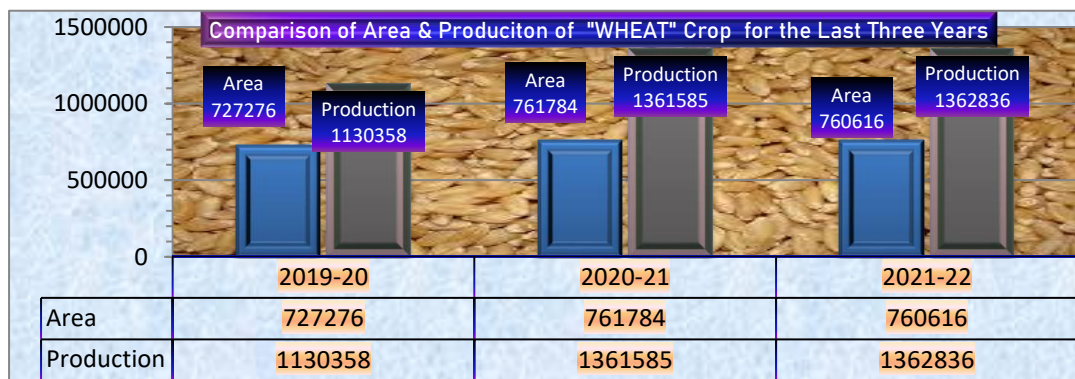
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
1361585	1362836	0.09

Reasons for change:

- Application of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides on time.
- Using high-yielding varieties of seeds.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
26.09	12.98	19.42	24.71	14.16	19.38	5.58	-8.35	0.25



BARLEY (جو)

Barley, a member of the grass family, is a major cereal grain grown in temperate climates globally. It was one of the first cultivated grains. Barley is a cereal grain. People often eat the grain as food. Some people also use the grain to make medicine. Barley is most commonly used for heart disease and high cholesterol. In manufacturing, barley is used as a food grain, natural sweetener, and used in breads, soups, stews, and health products, though it is primarily grown as animal fodder. Major barley producing districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Lakki Marwat, Karak, D.I Khan, Tank and Haripur etc.



A. Area (Ha:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
20861	19424	-7.76

Reason for change:

- Lower market price for barley.
- Conversion of land to wheat crop due to its lucrative price.

B. Production (Tonnes):

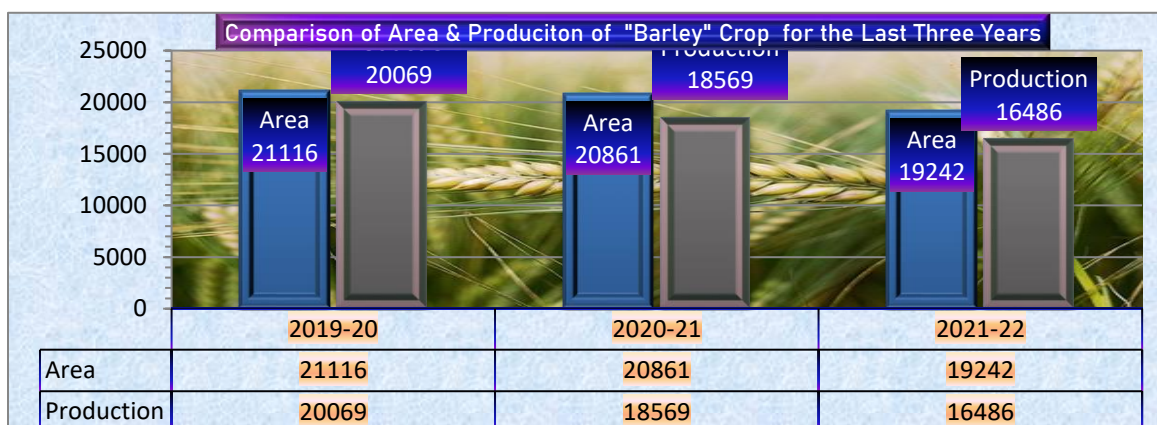
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
18635	16486	-11.53

Reason for change:

- Correspondence decrease in Area.
- Un-availability of inputs on subsidized rate (fertilizers, seeds etc.).

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

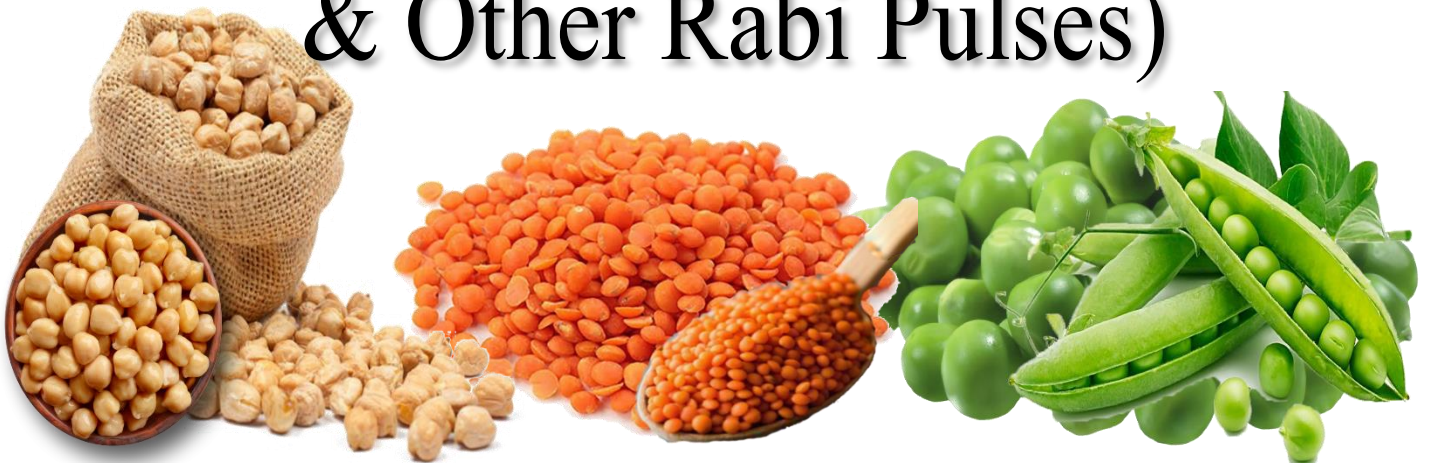
2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
12.51	7.94	9.29	13.28	8.13	9.68	-5.82	-2.33	-4.09



RABI PULSES

Rabi pulses are grown on 28 million hectares globally. They are concentrated on temperate and sub-tropical climate. Rabi Crops are harvested in the spring in Pakistan. The crops are grown either with rainwater that has percolated into the ground or using irrigation. They are high in protein, fibre, and various vitamins, provide amino acids, and are hearty crops. Researchers have reported that regular consumption of pulses may reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes and certain types of cancer. Pulses are the most important source of vegetable protein in Pakistan. They are cultivated on 5% of the total cropped area. Their use ranges from baby food to delicacies of the rich and the poor. Because of the population growth, demand for pulses is increasing day by day.

MAJOR RABI PULSES OF KPK (Gram, Masoor, Matter & Other Rabi Pulses)



Gram known as Chana is a major Rabi pulse crop in Pakistan. It is grown in areas after rain and floods. Being a leguminous crop, it is well suited with dry tracks. chana is a good source of minerals like magnesium and potassium, which help to prevent high blood pressure and reduce bad cholesterol levels, there by boosting heart health. Gram is one of the important economic pulses of Pakistan. it is commonly grown in the rainfed area of Karak, D.I. Khan, Lakki Marwt, Tank, Kohat.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
23245	17929	-22.87

Reasons for change (Decrease):

- Shifting of land to other crops i.e., Sugar Beet & Tomato and Rape seed & Mustered.
- Unfavorable weather condition.
- Higher price of gram seed.

B. Production (Tonnes):

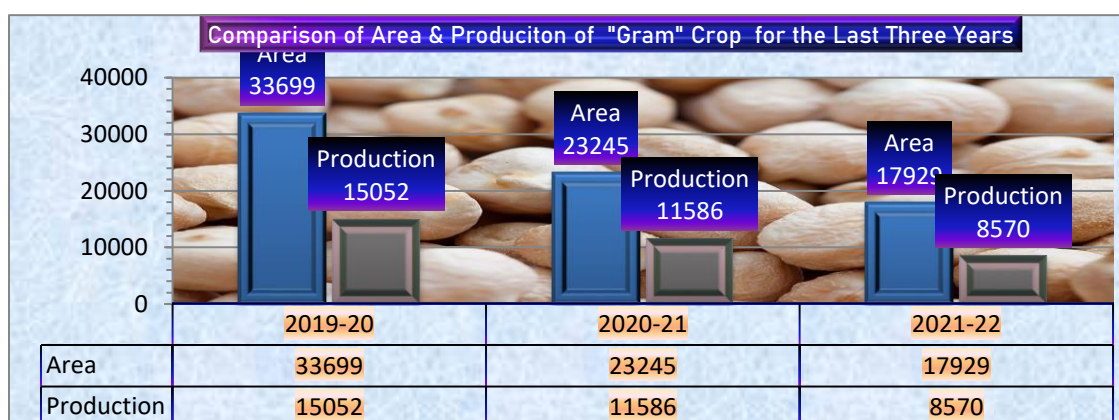
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
11586	8570	-26.03

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.
- Reduction in production due to blight disease in some Districts of Khyber pakhtunkhwa
- Drought and heat wave.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
7.65	4.57	5.18	6.62	4.75	5.40	15.48	-3.70	-4.10



MASOOR (مسور)

Masoor dal is a Rabi pulses and an important part of the diet in many parts of the world and Pakistan. It is basically split lentil without skin and is red in colour. It does not need soaking prior to cooking as it is a soft dal and cooks quickly. It is rich in vitamins A, C, and E, manganese, zinc, antioxidants, and other bioactive compounds, which can help to boost immunity. It is also good for the heart as it helps lower cholesterol and blood pressure levels. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa it is cultivated in District Lakki Marwat, Tank, Chitral and some part of Merged Districts



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
3480	3090	-11.19

• Reason for change:

- Less interest of farmers in Masoor crop due to its high cost of production and less profitability.
- Un-favorable weather condition in some districts of KPK.

B. Production (Tonnes):

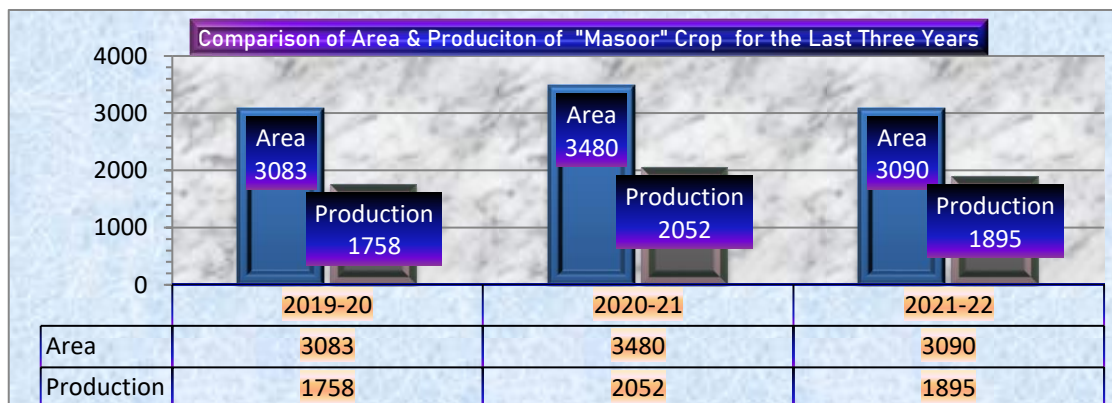
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
2052	1895	-7.63

Reason for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.
- Heat wave just before the harvesting season negatively affected its per Acre yield.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
11.50	4.97	6.65	10.68	5.34	6.39	7.63	-6.86	4.02



MATTAR (مٹر)

Pea is most commonly the small spherical seed or the seed-pod of the pod fruit. Each pod contains several peas, which can be green or yellow. Pea pods are botanically fruit. In Pakistan it is Rabi season crop. Peas take between 8-12 weeks from sowing until harvesting. Peas are a good source of vitamins C and E, zinc, and other antioxidants that strengthen our immune system. Other nutrients, such as vitamins A and B and coumestrol, help reduce inflammation and lower risk of chronic conditions, including diabetes, heart disease. As it has good market value and taste, it is grown in all divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



A. Area (Hect):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
1207	1235	2.32

Reasons for change:

- High market price for mattar encouraged the farmers to allocate more land to mattar crop.
- Better supply of water during the sowing time.

B. Production (Tonnes):

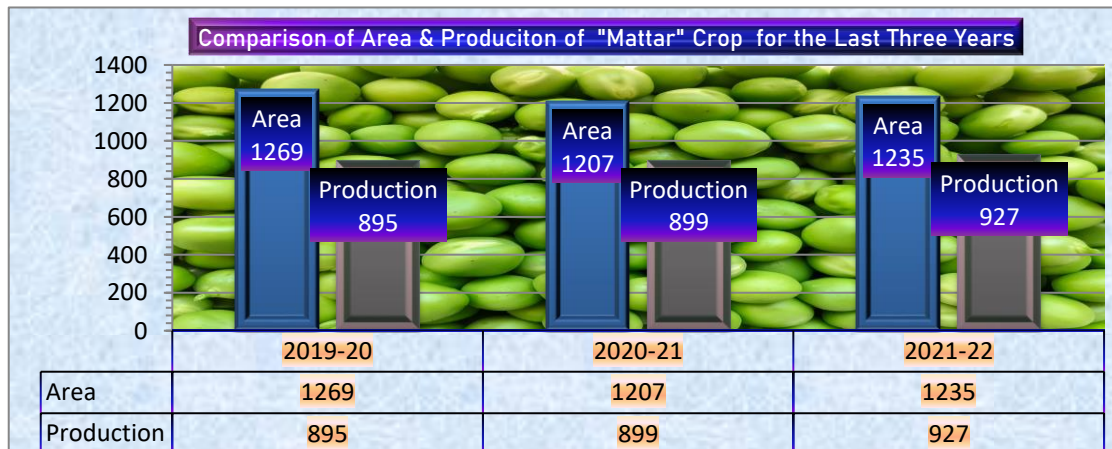
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
899	927	3.17

Reasons for change:

- Improved varieties were sown.
- Better crop management.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
8.49	7.60	8.14	9.54	5.76	8.07	-10.95	32.08	0.83



OTHER RABI PULSES (دیگر ربیع دالیں)

There are other Rabi season pulses such as cowpea and pigeonpea etc. Some pulses are harvested in both Kharif and Rabi Season. Pulses are mostly cultivated under rain fed conditions and do not require intensive irrigation facility and this is the reason why pulses are grown in areas left after satisfying the demand for cereals/cash crops which make it an important group of crops in all over the world, for yielding large financial. Apart from this, pulses possess several other qualities such as they are rich in protein, improve soil fertility its physical structure and fit inter-cropping system.

A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
165	156	-5.45

Reason for change:

- Conversion of land to wheat.
- Un-favorable weather condition.

B. Production (Tonnes):

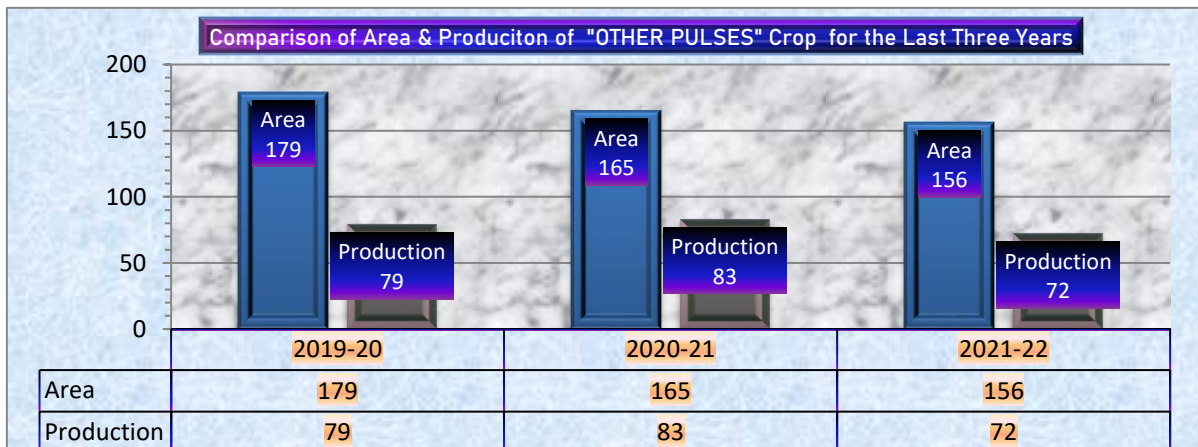
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
83	72	-13.25

Reason for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.
- Heat wave just before the harvesting resulted in low per Acre yield.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
0	5.00	5.00	8.13	5.39	5.45	0	-7.12	-8.25



RABI

SPICES/CONDIMENTS

Spices and condiments are known as one of the most remarkable ingredients of the many styles of cuisine in the world. Generally, spices are food ingredients mainly used to season a food dish during its preparation. In contrast, condiments are mainly used at the dining table to enhance the dish and add extra flavor, texture, and nutrients to meals. world spice market is continuously growing and Pakistan contributes in spice production to the world.

MAJOR RABI

SPICES/CONDIMENTS

OF KPK

Garlic, Coriander & Onion



Garlic is a plant in the Allium (onion) family. It is closely related to onions, shallots and leeks. Each segment of a garlic bulb is called a clove. There are about 10–20 cloves in a single bulb, give or take. Raw garlic contains Manganese, Vitamins, Selenium, Fiber, Decent amounts of calcium, copper, potassium, phosphorus, iron. Garlic can benefit the heart, brain, and other organs. It reduces risk factors, such as blood pressure, cholesterol, and heavy metal toxicity. Major garlic producing districts in KhyberPakhtunkhwa are Swabi, Nowshera, Charsadda, Kohat, Peshawar Mardan and Swat.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
3464	3297	-4.84

Reasons for change:

- Conversion of land to other crops i.e., fodder, wheat and Rape Seed and Mustered.
- Availability of Chinese Garlic at low price and high cost of production of local garlic.

B. Production (Tonnes):

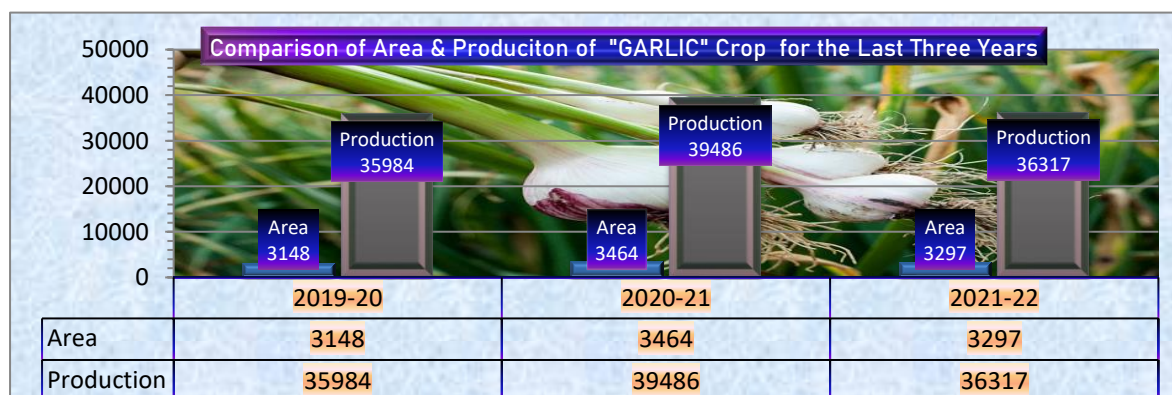
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
39486	36317	-8.03

Reasons for change:

- Correspondence decrease in area.
- Prolonged dry spell and water shortages.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
120.83	103.12	119.42	125.13	104.88	123.56	-3.43	-1.68	-3.35



CORIANDER (دھنیا)

Coriander is an annual herb in the family Apiaceae. It is also known as dhanial. its leaves are called cilantro. Coriander is commonly used to flavor international dishes, like soups, salsas, curries and masalas. Coriander leaves are often used whole, whereas the seeds are used dried or ground. Coriander has many health and economic benefits; it may protect heart by lowering blood pressure and LDL (bad) cholesterol and increasing HDL (good) cholesterol. A spice-rich diet appears to be associated with a lower risk of heart disease. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa major producing Districts of coriander are Dir, Hangu and merged Districts.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
158	161	1.90

Reason for change:

- Better market price
- High market demand for Coriander.

B. Production (Tonnes):

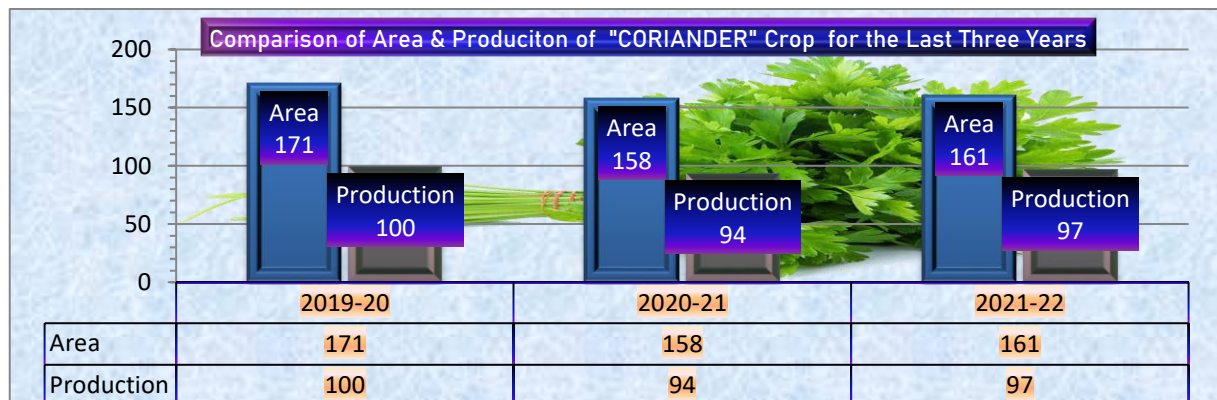
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
94	97	2.93

Reason for change:

- Correspondence increase in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
6.52	0	6.52	6.45	0.00	6.45	1.02	0	1.02



ONION (پیاز)

Onion also known as the bulb onion or common onion, is a vegetable that is the most widely cultivated species of the genus *Allium*. Its close relatives include garlic, scallion, leek, chive, and Chinese onion. Raw onions are very low in calories, with only 40 calories per 3.5 ounces (100 grams). By fresh weight, they are 89% water, 9% carbs, and 1.7% fiber, with tiny amounts of protein and fat. Onions has health benefits as it contains antioxidants and compounds that fight inflammation, decrease triglycerides and reduce cholesterol levels, all of which may lower the risk of heart disease. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa major producing onion Districts are Swat, Malakand, Charsdda, Sawabi, Mardan, and Merged districts.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
11842	11296	-4.61

Reason for change:

- Unfavorable weather condition.
- Low and constant market prices.
- Conversion of land into other crops i.e. Barley, Wheat, etc.

B. Production (Tonnes):

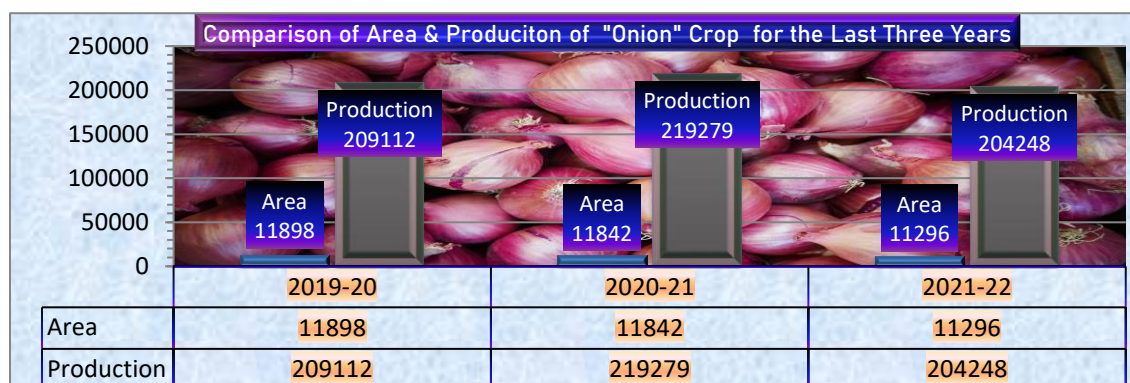
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
219279	204248	-6.85

Reason for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.
- Climate change such as heat wave, prolonged drought, etc. negatively affected its yield.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
197.85	153.71	196.00	202.50	154.64	200.73	-2.30	-0.60	-2.36



Vegetables, the edible product of a herbaceous plant are plant with soft stem, as distinguished from the edible nuts and fruits produced by plants with woody stems such as shrubs and trees. Vegetables can be grouped according to the edible part of each plant: leaves (lettuce), stalks (celery), roots (carrot), tubers (potato), bulbs (onion), and flowers (broccoli). In addition, fruits such as tomato and seeds such as pea are commonly considered vegetables. Vegetables are an important part of a healthy diet. A diet rich in vegetables can lower blood pressure, reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke, prevent many types of cancer, lower risk of eye and digestive problems, and have a positive effect upon blood sugar. Rabi Season vegetables like Cauliflower, Spinach, Turnip, Beans, Cabbage, Peas, Radish, etc. are grown on larger scale. In different parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



A. Area (Ha:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
15433	14952	-3.11

Reasons for change:

- Low market prices for vegetables in presence of high inflation compelled farmers to convert land into wheat.
- Un-favorable weather conditions.

B. Production (Tonnes):

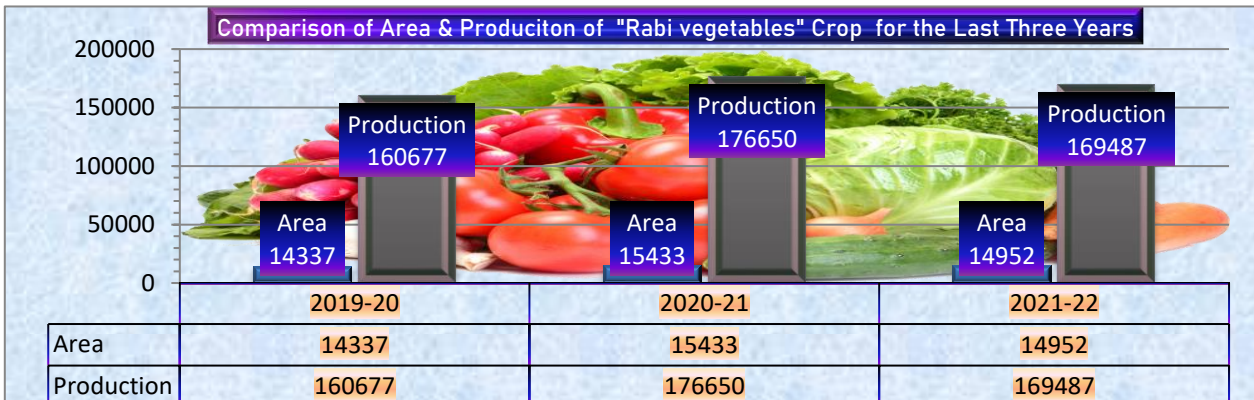
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
176650	169487	-4.05

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.
- Various diseases i.e. viral, bacterial and fungal disease (early blight, late blight and powdery mildew).

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
122.88	0	122.88	124.08	0.00	124.08	-0.97	0	-0.97



RABI VEGETABLE, 2021-22

District	Area	Production
Abbottabad	19	223
Bannu	94	562
Battagram	30	252
Bunir	419	6981
Charsadda	787	7976
Chitral	1563	12739
D.I.Khan	253	3910
Dir Lower	277	3102
Dir Upper	245	3561
Hangu	31	403
Haripur	179	2887
Karak	12.4	8.24
Kohat -	61	214
Kohistan	70	881
Lakki Marwat	0	0
Malakand	1155	12700
Mansehra	742	20668
Mardan	1328	18656
Nowshera	553	5069
Peshawar	469	7929
Shangla	51	589
Swabi	832	9776
Swat	2203	19997
Tank	346	4183
Tor Ghar	0	0
Total S. Districts	11719	143266
Bajour	1195	10648
Khyber	239	1601
Kurram	657	6267
Muhmand	295	2075
N. Waziristan	323	2094
S. Waziristan	165	1069
Oriakzai	41	321
SD Bannu	49	309
SD D.I. Khan	159	1083
SD Hassan Khel	90	614
SD Kohat	20	140
Total Merged District	3233	26221
Total Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	14952	169487

Fruits are good source of vitamins and minerals, recognized for their role in preventing vitamin C and vitamin A deficiency. People who incorporate fruits and vegetables as part of a healthy eating pattern have a reduced risk of many chronic diseases. It is an important part of a healthy eating pattern and the source of many vital nutrients, including potassium, folate (folic acid), and antioxidants including polyphenols. Fruit such as blueberries, cranberries, strawberries and citrus also contain phytochemicals that are being studied for their added health benefits. Fruits grown in Pakistan during Rabi season are Guava, Loquat, Banana, Grapes, Mulberry, Dates, Almond, Lemon, Kino, Sour Lime & Sour Orange etc. The Fruits grown in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during Rabi season include Citrus, Loquat, Guava, Banana, Mulberry etc.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
7495	7709	2.85

Reasons for change:

- Plantation of new trees of citrus (Malta and lemon).
- Overall better market prices for fruits in the province

B. Production (Tonnes):

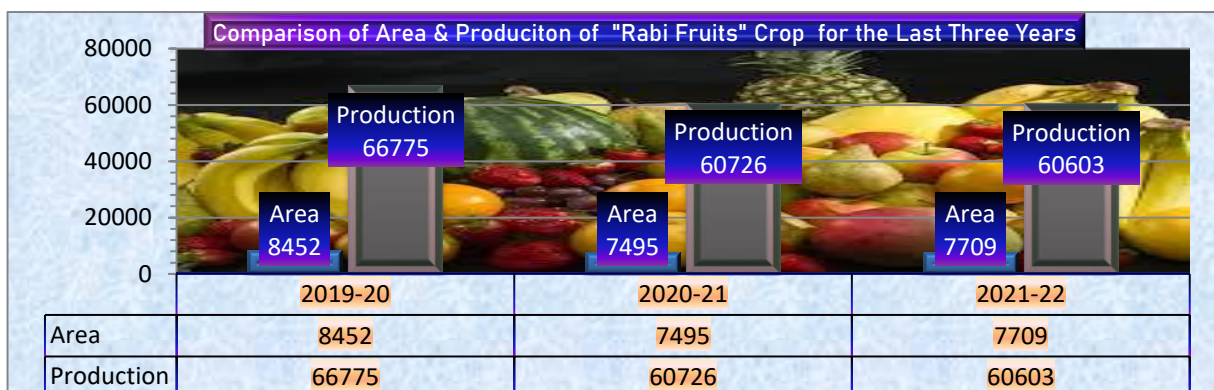
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
60726	60603	-0.20

• Reasons for change:

- Viral and fungal diseases affected their yield.
- Hailstorm damages.
- Pest attack.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
85.49	0	85.49	85.23	0.00	85.23	0.30	0	0.30



RABI FRUITS, 2021-22

District	Area (Ha)	Production (Tonnes)
Abbottabad	0	0
Bannu	430	2460
Battagram	216	821
Bunir	214	1507
Charsadda	207	1827
Chitral	74.5	413.5
D.I. Khan	60	783
Dir Lower	510	2902
Dir Upper	266	2109
Hangu	16	207
Haripur	765	6345
Karak	0	0
Kohat -	693	8315
Kohistan	0	0
Lakki Marwat	0	0
Malakand	1080	8077
Mansehra	243	1940
Mardan	347	4488
Nowshera	339	3148
Peshawar	144	1411
Shangla	48	240
Swabi	522	4828
Swat	51	306
Tank	22	195
Tor Ghar	0	0
Total S.Districts	6247	52322
Bajour	418	2123
Khyber	108	737
Kurram	115	645
Muhmand	228	1514
N. Waziristan	250	1463
Oriakzai	0	0
S. Waziristan	27	159
SD Bannu	122	814
SD D.I. Khan	119	560
SD Kohat	58	362
SD Hassan Khel.	16	98
Total Merged District	1461	8475
Total Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	7709	60798

Variety Wise Area & Production of Rabi Fruits (Area in Hectares)

Name of Divisional/ District	Area in Hectares									
	Citrus	Louqat	Guava	Banana	Mulberry	Strawbery	Others	Total	L/Year Area	%age Change
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3930	755	1428	134	167	33	1262	7709	7495	2.85
Bannu Division	0	49	230	74	0	0	77	430	432	-0.46
District Bannu	0	49	230	74	0	0	77	430	432	-0.46
District Lakki Marwat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
D.I.Khan Division	55	0	19	0	0	0	8	82	72	13.89
District D.I.Khan	46	0	14	0	0	0	0	60	51	17.65
District Tank	9	0	5	0	0	0	8	22	21	4.76
Hazara Division	426	272	168	51	0	0	307	1224	1214	0.82
District Abbottabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Battagram	27	30	15	24	0	0	120	216	214	0.93
District Haripur	367	208	136	0	0	0	54	765	763	0.26
District Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Mansehra	32	34	17	27	0	0	133	243	237	2.53
Kohat Division	49	21	467	0	0	0	172	709	700	1.29
District Kohat	46	17	464	0	0	0	166	693	695	-0.29
District Karak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Hangu	3	4	3	0	0	0	6	16	5	220.00
Mardan Division	518	92	64	5	17	33	140	869	899	-3.3370412
District Mardan	203	67	4	0	0	33	40	347	383	-9.40
District Swabi	315	25	60	5	17	0	100	522	516	1.16
Malakand Division	1596	60	183	4	69	0	332	2244	2165	3.6258661
District Bunir	210	0	1	0	3	0	0	214	119	79.83
District Chitral	7	25	0	0	33	0	10	74.5	75	-0.67
District Malakand	674	4	152	0	0	0	250	1080	1078	0.19
District Dir Lower	460	10	10	0	10	0	20	510	510	0.00
District Dir Upper	228	7	8	0	0	0	23	266	264	0.76
District Shangla	13	0	12	4	5	0	14	48	46	4.35
District Swat	4	14	0	0	18	0	15	51	73	-30.14
Peshawar Division	399	76	56	0	1	0	158	690	768	-10.15625
District Peshawar	105	15	24	0	0	0	0	144	210	-31.43
District Charsadda	35	19	18	0	0	0	135	207	215	-3.72
District Nowshera	259	42	14	0	1	0	23	339	343	-1.17
Merged District	887	185	241	0	80	0	68	1461	1466	-0.34
Bajour	363	18	16	0	21	0	0	418	431	-3.02
Khyber	59	18	31	0	0	0	0	108	142	-23.94
Kurram	63	19	0	0	33	0	0	115	346	-66.76
Muhmand	149	26	53	0	0	0	0	228	228	0.00
N.Waziristan	127	55	42	0	26	0	0	250	227	10.13
S.Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3999	-100.00
Oriakzai	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	181	-85.08
SD Bannu	59	26	37	0	0	0	0	122	38	221.05
SD D.I.Khan	0	23	49	0	0	0	47	119	43	176.74
SD Hassan Khel	24	0	13	0	0	0	21	58	51	13.73
SD Kohat	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	30	-46.67

Variety Wise Area & Production of Rabi Fruits (Production in Tonnes)

Name of Divisional/ District	Production in tones									
	Citrus	Louqat	Guava	Banana	Mulberry	Strawbery	Others	Total	L/Year Prod	%age Change
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30451	6649	12223	858	697	248	9672	60798	60726	0.12
Bannu Division	0	162	1600	437	0	0	261	2460	2467	-0.28
District Bannu	0	162	1600	437	0	0	261	2460	2467	-0.28
District Lakki Marwat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
D.I.Khan Division	628	0	281	0	0	0	69	978	839	16.57
District D.I.Khan	560	0	223	0	0	0	0	783	657	19.18
District Tank	68	0	58	0	0	0	69	195	182	7.14
Hazara Division	3537	2514	1147	358	0	0	1550	9106	16191	-43.76
District Abbottabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5761	-100.00
District Battagram	297	278	78	168	0	0	0	821	1712	-52.04
District Haripur	2920	1912	981	0	0	0	532	6345	6212	2.14
District Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	614	-100.00
District Mansehra	320	324	88	190	0	0	1018	1940	1892	2.54
Kohat Division	548	249	5604	0	0	0	2121	8522	7673	11.06
District Kohat	506	204	5568	0	0	0	2037	8315	7587	9.60
District Karak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Hangu	42	45	36	0	0	0	84	207	86	140.70
Mardan Division	5125	1518	577	46	157	248	1645	9316	9742	-4.37
District Mardan	2211	1287	22	0	0	248	720	4488	5025	-10.69
District Swabi	2914	231	555	46	157	0	925	4828	4717	2.35
Malakand Division	11538	203	907	17	260	0	2630	15555	14615	6.43
District Bunir	1485	0	4	0	18	0	0	1507	828	82.00
District Chitral	28	62.5	0	0	132	0	191	413.5	402	2.86
District Malakand	5296	25	786	0	0	0	1970	8077	7834	3.10
District Dir Lower	2760	6	5	0	11	0	120	2902	2902	0.00
District Dir Upper	1850	29	32	0	0	0	198	2109	2099	0.48
District Shangla	91	0	80	17	17	0	35	240	232	3.45
District Swat	28	80	0	0	82	0	116	306	318	-3.77
Peshawar Division	4035	759	544	0	1	0	1047	6386	6940	-7.98
District Peshawar	1040	139	232	0	0	0	0	1411	1927	-26.78
District Charsadda	382	214	196	0	0	0	1035	1827	1881	-2.87
District Nowshera	2613	406	116	0	1	0	12	3148	3132	0.51
Merged District	5040	1244	1563	0	279	0	349	8475	8534	-0.69
Bajour	1831	105	102	0	85	0	0	2123	0	0
Khyber	364	154	219	0	0	0	0	737	0	0
Kurram	396	136	0	0	113	0	0	645	0	0
Muhmand	951	224	339	0	0	0	0	1514	0	0
N.Waziristan	721	352	309	0	81	0	0	1463	0	0
S.Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oriakzai	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
SD Bannu	394	181	239	0	0	0	0	814	0	0
SD D.I.Khan	0	92	279	0	0	0	189	560	0	0
SD Hassan Khel	126	0	76	0	0	0	160	362	0	0
SD Kohat	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0

Fodder is used by dairy farmers where spend most of their money on feeding their animals for growth. Approximately 60% of all expenses on dairy farming are spent on the provision of appropriate feed according to the requirements of animals. wintertime fodders have a higher protein con-tent to help tolerate a cold climate, Fodder is used specifically as healthy diet to feed domesticated livestock such as cattle, rabbit, sheep goats etc, Major fodders grown in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during Rabi Season are Barley, shaftal, berseem etc.



A. Area (Ha:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
64619	58977	-8.73

Reasons for change:

- Conversion of land to other crops i.e., sunflower, wheat, onion, matter, potato and garlic.
- Un-favorable condition at the time of sowing.

B. Production (Tonnes):

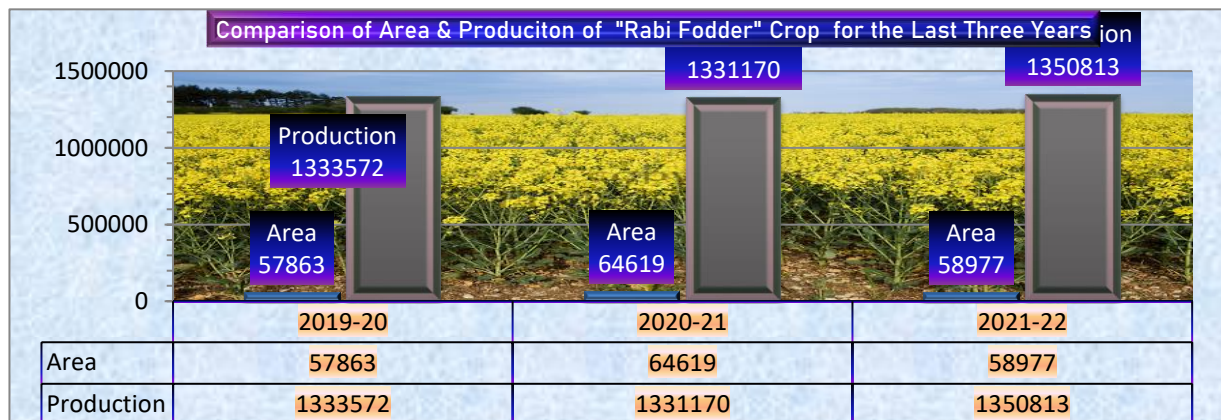
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
1331170	1350813	1.48

Reasons for change:

- Better crop management.
- Use of pesticides.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
248.28	#DIV/0!	248.28	223.31	0.00	223.31	11.18	#DIV/0!	11.18



RABI FODDER, 2021-22

District	Area (Ha)	Production (Tonnes)
Abbottabad	164	3836
Bannu	4088	140024
Battagram	111	724
Bunir	1140	16122
Charsadda	3446	101782
Chitral	1141	14583
D.I.Khan	4388	168000
Dir Lower	3489	37997
Dir Upper	1385	23463
Hangu	178	655
Haripur	322	7020
Karak	41.4	292
Kohat	558	9070
Kohistan	0	0
Lakki Marwat	1561	45562
Malakand	1290	52779
Mansehra	685	7641
Mardan	2351	87740
Nowshera	1899	67751
Peshawar	4314	133623
Shangla	2618	31665
Swabi	3179	85038
Swat	15451	235621
Tank	1142	20897
Tor Ghar	0	0
Total S. Districts	54941	1291885
Bajour	2344	34376
Khyber	60	920
Kurram	710	8608
Muhmand	116	1816
N. Waziristan	488	8154
S. Waziristan	28	421
Oriakzai	53	851
SD Bannu	159	2609
SD D.I. Khan	30	426
SD Hassan Khel	20	308
SD Kohat	28	439
Total Merged District	4036	58928
Total Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	58977	1350813

RABI OIL SEED

Oil seeds play a significant role in the day-to-day life of the people. Oil seeds are very important component of tropical agriculture for they provide easily available and highly nutritious food to human beings and animals. In Pakistan, mainly two types of oilseed crops are grown during Rabi season, etc. Traditional (Rape & Mustard) and Non-Traditional (Sunflower, Safflower)

MAJOR RABI OIL SEED OF KPK

RAPE SEED & MUSTARD, SUN FLOWER, SAFFLOWER



RAPE SEED & MUSTARD (سرسوں)

Rape seed (*Brassica napus* subsp. *napus*), also known as rape, or oilseed rape. Rape Mustard prefers full sunlight, moist to dry conditions, and a neutral to alkaline soil containing loam, clay-loam, or gravelly material. The size of individual plants varies greatly according to moisture conditions and soil fertility. its seeds, yield canola, or rapeseed, oil. Canola oil is variously used in cooking, also as an ingredient in soap and margarine, and as a lamp fuel (colza oil). Rapeseed oil is pure oil, it contains no protein or carbohydrates. However, it is a good source of healthy fats and fat-soluble vitamins. Major rape seed & mustered producing district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are D.I.Khan, Swabi, Swat, Malakand Mardan etc.



A. Area (Ha:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
13878	10550	-23.98

Reasons for change:

- Conversion of land to wheat and Barley in Some districts.
- Unfavorable weather condition at the time of sowing.

B. Production (Tonnes):

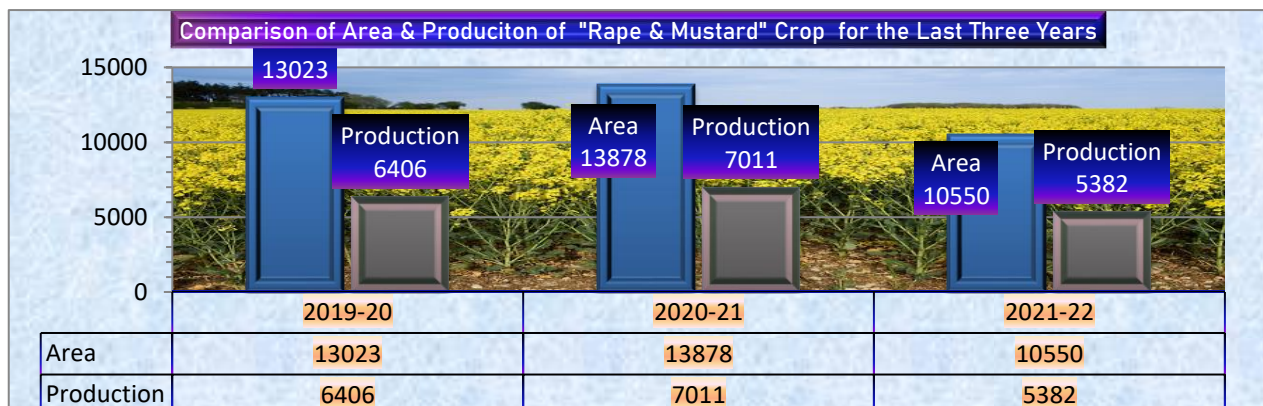
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
7011	5382	-23.24

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
8.71	4.40	5.53	6.83	4.90	5.48	27.56	-10.23	0.98



RAPE SEED & MUSTARD Area, 2021-22

Name of Divisional /District	Area in Hectares												%Age Change
	Traditional Sarsoon			Improved Canola			Grand Total			Last Year Final			
	Irri:	Unirri:	Total	Irri:	Unirri:	Total	Irri:	Unirri:	Total	Tr.Sarsoon	Canola	Total	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2665	7522	10187	108	255	363	2773	7777	10550	13448	430	13878	-23.98
Bannu Division	61	12	73	0	0	0	61	12	73	34	6	40	82.50
District Bannu	12	4	16	0	0	0	12	4	16	14	0	14	14.29
District Lakki Marwat	49	8	57	0	0	0	49	8	57	20	6	26	119.23
D.I.Khan Division	1590	286	1876	0	0	0	1590	286	1876	2730	1438	4168	-54.99
District D.I.Khan	1262	221	1483	0	0	0	1262	221	1483	2060	1099	3159	-53.05
District Tank	328	65	393	0	0	0	328	65	393	670	339	1009	-61.05
Hazara Division	50	405	455	9	42	51	59	447	506	55	462	517	-2.13
District Abbottabad	0	18	18	9	0	9	9	18	27	0	27	27	0.00
District Battagram	6	18	24	0	0	0	6	18	24	2	20	22	9.09
District Haripur	5	292	297	0	42	42	5	334	339	14	328	342	-0.88
District Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District TorGhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Mansehra	39	77	116	0	0	0	39	77	116	39	87	126	-7.94
Kohat Division	76	465	541	0	0	0	76	465	541	21	227	248	118.15
District Kohat	35	176	211	0	0	0	35	176	211	16	227	243	-13.17
District Karak	22	77	99	0	0	0	22	77	99	0	0	122	-18.85
District Hangu	19	212	231	0	0	0	19	212	231	5.00	0	5	4520.00
Mardan Division	566	1095	1661	0	0	0	566	1095	1661	901	824	1725	-3.71
District Mardan	201	199	400	0	0	0	201	199	400	208	218	426	-6.10
District Swabi	365	896	1261	0	0	0	365	896	1261	693	606	1299	-2.93
Malakand Division	43	1692	1735	99	213	312	142	1905	2047	63	3059	3122	-34.43
District Bunir	41	183	224	0	0	0	41	183	224	20	552	572	-60.84
District Chitral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Malakand	0	165	165	90	205	295	90	370	460	28	430	458	0.44
District Dir Lower	0	760	760	0	0	0	0	760	760	0	990	990	-23.23
District Dir Upper	0	570	570	0	0	0	0	570	570	0	680	680	-16.18
District Shangla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Swat	2	14	16	9	8	17	11	22	33	15	407	422	-92.18
Peshawar Division	33	4	37	0	0	0	33	4	37	18	0	18	105.56
District Peshawar	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	18	0	18	-44.44
District Charsadda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
District Nowshera	23	4	27	0	0	0	23	4	27	0	0	0	100.00
Merged District	246	3563	3809	0	0	0	246	3563	3809	228	3690	3918	-2.78
Bajour	0	2980	2980	0	0	0	0	2980	2980	0	3025	3025	-1.49
Khyber	101	88	189	0	0	0	101	88	189	95	122	217	-12.90
Kurram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Muhmand	54	220	274	0	0	0	54	220	274	49	268	317	-13.56
N.Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
S.Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Oriakzai	72	231	303	0	0	0	72	231	303	67	226	293	3.41
SD Bannu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
SD D.I.Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
SD Hassan Khel	8	5	13	0	0	0	8	5	13	10	43	53	-75.47
SD Kohat	11	39	50	0	0	0	11	39	50	7	6	13	284.62

Sunflowers are usually tall annual or perennial plants and can grow to a height of 300 cm (120 inches) or more. These flowers are unique in that they have the ability to provide energy in the form of nourishment and vibrancy. The sunflower seed is the seed of the sunflower. There are three types of commonly used sunflower seeds: linoleic, high oleic, and sunflower oil seeds. Each variety has its own unique levels of monounsaturated, saturated, and polyunsaturated fats. Sunflower seeds are rich in protein and healthy fats, as well as antioxidants that can lower the risk of developing serious conditions. It is also a good source of oil for cooking.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
376	364	-3.19

Reason for change:

- Conversion of land to other profitable crops i.e. wheat and Barley.
- Unfavorable weather condition for the crop.

B. Production (Tonnes):

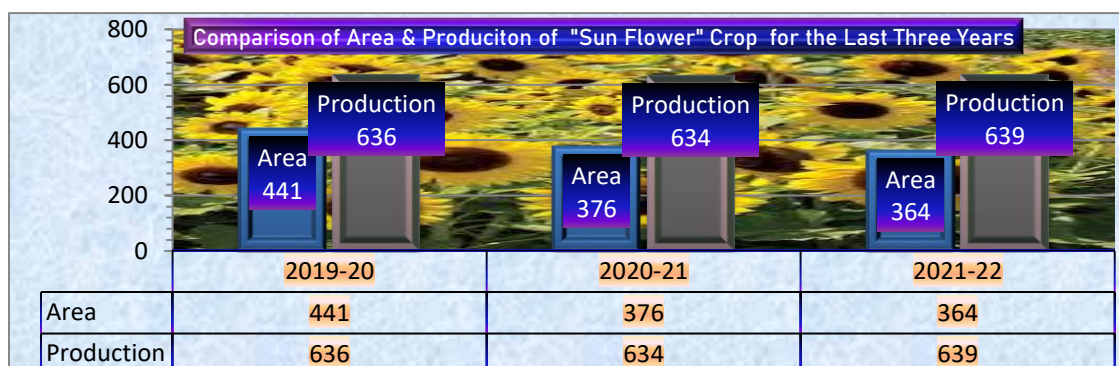
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
634	639	0.79

Reasons for change:

- Corresponding decrease in area.
- Poor management of the crop.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
19.03	0	19.03	18.28	0	18.28	4.11	0	4.11



POTATO CROPS

Pakistan is self-sufficient in potatoes for household consumption and relies for more than 99% on locally produced potatoes. In Pakistan Potatoes are grown in autumn, spring and summer season. Red and white skin potatoes varieties are cultivated in the country. Potatoes having a high nutritive value and these contributes more protein and iron than other vegetables in the average diet and are also useful sources of thiamine, niacin and several other nutrients including fiber.

(Potato Summer+ Autumn
& Potato Spring)



RABI (SPRING) POTATO (ربيع آلو)

Potato is a starchy tuber of the plant *Solanum tuberosum* and is a root vegetable native to the Americas. The plant is perennial in the nightshade family Solanaceae. The planting of Spring potatoes starts in January to february and harvested in the month of April and May. Potatoes are rich in vitamins, minerals and antioxidants, which make them a healthy. Studies have linked potatoes and their nutrients to a variety of impressive health benefits, including improved blood sugar control, reduced risk of heart disease and higher immunity. In Khyber PakhtunKhwa Major potato producing districts are Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Sawabi, Mardan, Charsadda, Peshawar and Merged Districts.



A. Area (Hect:)

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
2468	2476	0.30

Reasons for change:

- Conversion of land to other profitable crops.
- Heigh market price.

B. Production (Tonnes):

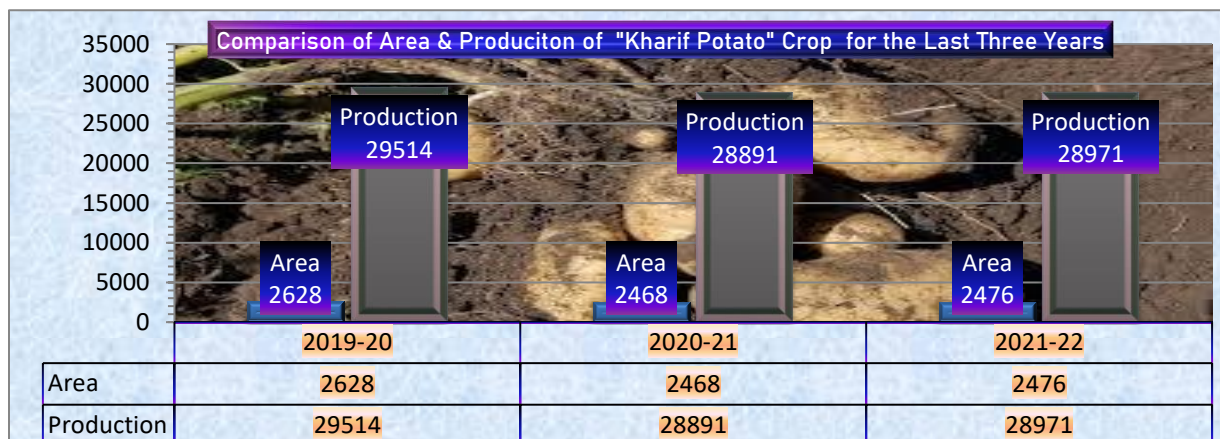
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
28891	28971	0.28

Reasons for change:

- Use of fertilizers, pesticides, and high yielding varieties of seeds.
- Proper management of the crop

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
132.32	111.69	126.86	132.04	113.94	126.90	0.21	-1.97	-0.03



KHARIF (SUMMER & AUTUM) POTATO (خريف ألو)

Potato varieties are classified according to the number of days they require to come to harvest. Early potatoes are the best choice for southern regions where summer become very warm or hot. Plant potatoes not mature later than 12 weeks before the first expected autumn frost. Planting of summer potatoes starts in March and May and it is harvested in August to October, where as the sowing of Autumn potatoes start in September and October and its cultivation starts in January and February. Summer and Autumn potatoes are grown in district abbotabad, Mansehra, Mardan, Chitral, Dir Upper, Shangla, Swat, Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera and Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
8789	9150	4.11

Reasons for change:

- Favorable market price.
- Conversion of other crops to potato.

B. Production (Tonnes):

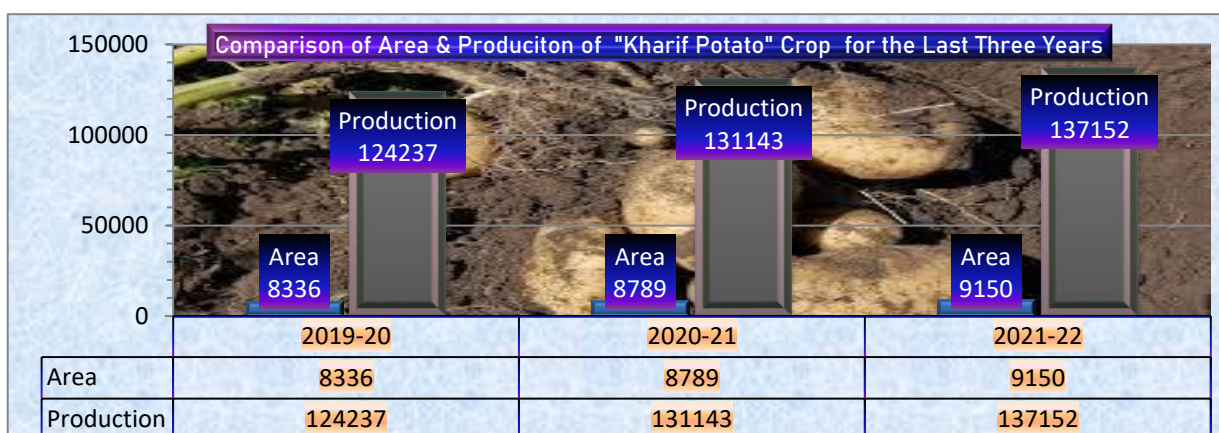
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
131143	137152	4.58

Reasons for change:

- As stated in area reason.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
27.54	15.97	20.96	26.35	16.89	20.97	4.50	-5.43	-0.02



SUGAR BEET (چقندر)

Sugar beet, (*Beta vulgaris*), is form of beet of the amaranth family (*Amaranthaceae*), cultivated as a source of sugar. Sugar beet juice contains high levels of sucrose and is second only to sugarcane as the major source of the world's sugar. it is known as the Altissima cultivar group of the common beet. The sugar beet has long been grown as a summer crop in relatively cool parts of the temperate zones of Pakistan. Sugar beets can be consumed raw when young and are grated and sliced into green salads. However, the overconsumption of beets can lead to some health problems. Risks of overconsumption include: Increased risk of kidney stonnes. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sugar Beet is sown during rabi season the D.I. Khan& Malakand district.



A. Area (Ha):

2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
622	729	17.20

Reason for change:

- Favorable weather condition at time of sowing.
- High demand and better market price.

B. Production (Tonnes):

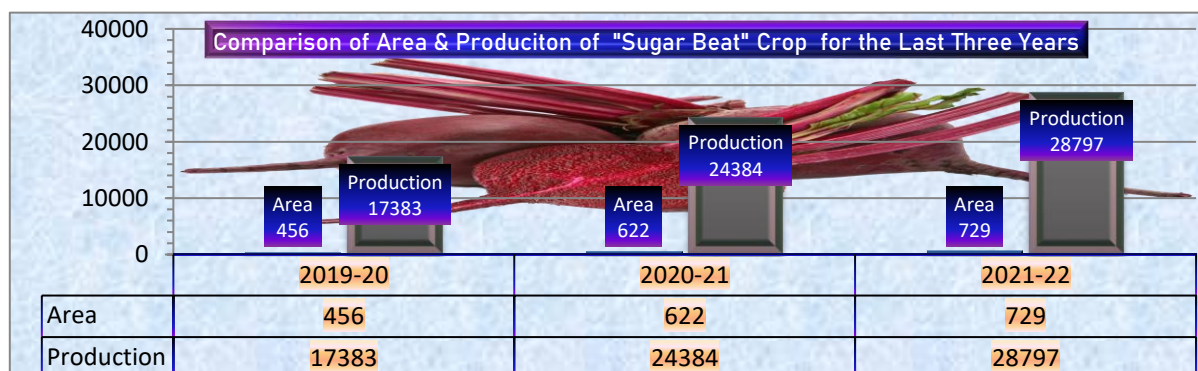
2020-21	2021-22	%age change over last year
24384	28797	18.10

Reason for change:

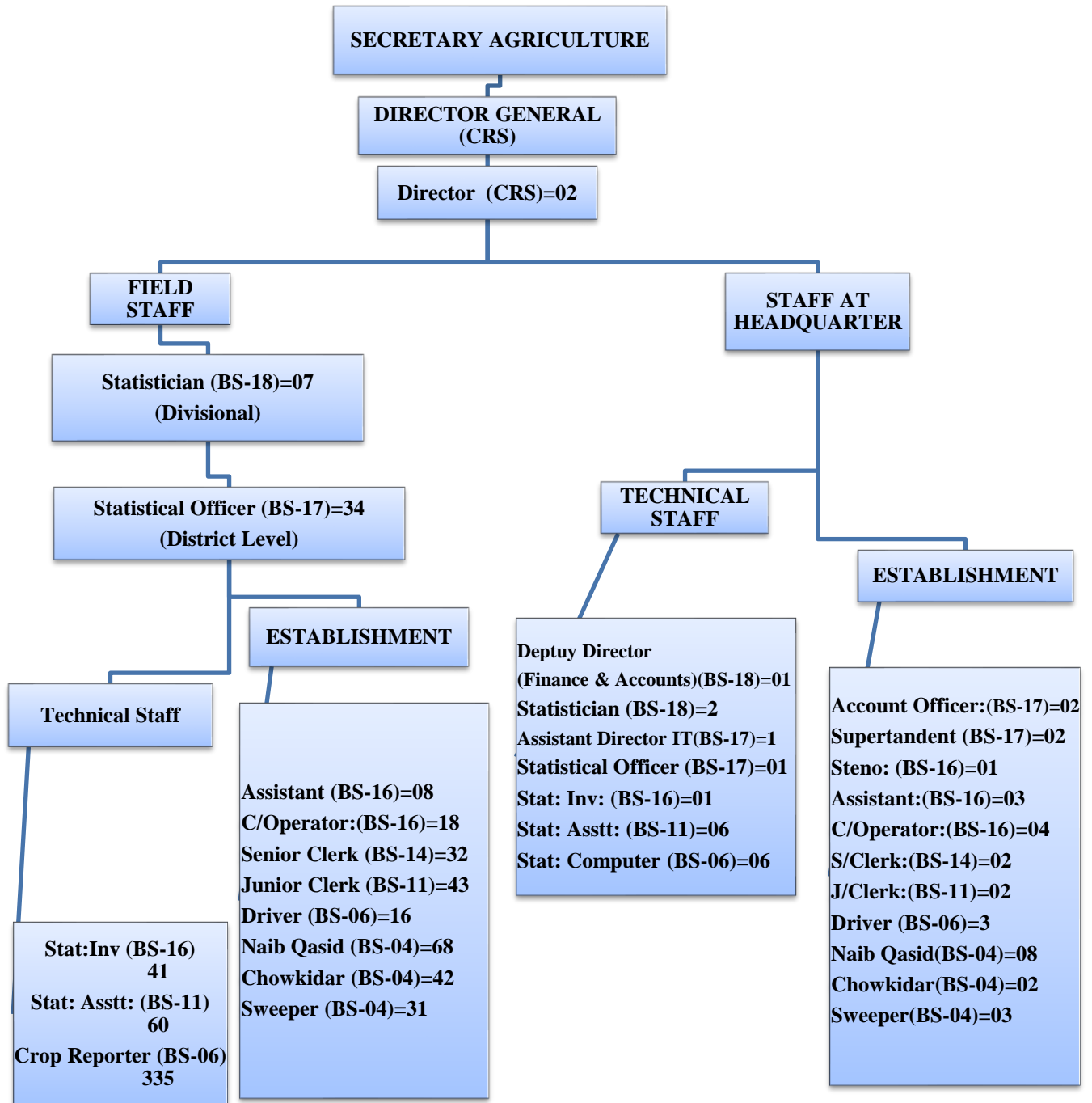
- Corresponding increase in area.
- Timely availability of water.

C. Yield Per Acre in Mounds:

2021-22			Last year			%age Change over last year		
Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total	Irri %age	Un-irri %age	Total %age
428.19	433.60	428.20	417.69	2677.48	424.96	2.52	-83.81	0.76



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



CONVERSION FACTORS

Weights

One pound (16.Oz)	=	0.45359 Kgs	=	0.48609 Seer.
One hundred weight (112 lbs)	=	50.80208 Kgs	=	1.361 Maunds.
One ton (224 lbs)	=	1.01605 M.tons	=	27.22 Maunds.
			=	5.60/5.71 bales
			=	of jute/cotton
One tonnes	=	0.984 Tons	=	26.792 Maunds.
Cotton bale (375 Lbs)	=	170.09 Kgs	=	4.5571 Maunds
			=	0.1674 Long ton
1 Bushel per acre	=	67.253 Kgs. Per hectare		
1 Bushel	=	0.73 Maund.		
	=	29.17 Seers.		
	=	60.00 Lbs.		

Length

One inch	=	25.3999 Millimeters
One foot (12 inches)	=	0.3048 Meter
One yard (3 feet)	=	0.9144 Meter
One mile (1760 yards)	=	1.60934 Kilometers

Square Measures

One square yard	=	Nine Square Feet	=0.83613 Square Meter
One acre	=	4840 Square Yards	=0.40468 Hectares
One square mile	=	640 Acres	=258.99842 Hectare
One square kilometer	=	0.3861 Square Mile	
One Hectare	=	2.4711 Acres	
One Cubic Meter	=	35.3147 Cubic Feet	

Liquid

One imperial gallon	=	4.5461 liters or 1.2 U.S Gallons
One U.S. gallon	=	3.7853 liters.

GENERAL CONVERSIONS

<u>Divide</u>	<u>By Factor</u>	<u>To Obtain</u>
Acres	2.4711	Hectares
Long ton	0.9842	M. tons
Cotton bales (375 lbs)	5.973	Long tons
Cotton bales (375 lbs)	5.876	M. tons
Maunds	26.79	M. tons
Price per 40 kgs.	1.0716	Price/maund
Yield kgs per hect.	92.2313	Yield maunds/acre.

N.B. – In case of vice-versa multiply with the factor.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

S.#	Designation	Telephone	Fax / Email
1	Secretary Agriculture	091-9210025	091-9210033
2	Special Secretary Agriculture	091-9210438	
3	Additional Secretary Agriculture	091-9223534	
4	Chief Planning Officer (Agri:)	091-9210397	asgharali_kayani@yahoo
5	Deputy Secretary Agriculture	091-9210438	--
6	Deputy Director Planning (Agri:)	091-9210433	nisarmis@yahoo
7	Assistant Director Planning (Agri:)	091-9212920	sajjadali_279@hotmail
8	Section Officer (Admn:)	091-9211272	wazir313@gmail
9	Section Officer (Estt:)	091-9211938	
	Section Officer (Agri:)	091-9211069	alishah_akhtar@yahoo
10	Section Officer (Accounts)	091-9211228	--
11	Section Officer (Litigation)	091-9212464	--
12	Budget Officer-VII (Finance Deptt:)	091-9210378	--
13	DG, Agriculture (Extension)	091-9224223	091-9224225
14	DG, Agriculture (Research)	091-9216530	--
15	DG, Water-Management	091-9216985	--
16	DG, Livestock (Extension)	091-9210276	--
17	Director, Agriculture Engineering	091-2964063	--
18	DG, Soil & Water Conservation	091-9216130	091-9216131directorsoilconservation@hotmail.com
19	Registrar, Cooperative	091-9211912	--
20	Principal, ATI, Peshawar	091-9224234	--
21	Director, Agriculture FATA	091-9217721	--
22	Bureau of Agri: Information	091-9216378	--
23	EDO, Agriculture Peshawar	091-9216882	--
24	District Director, Agri; (Ext:) Pesh:	091-9216379	--
25	Director, Bureau of Statistics	091-9211183	--
26	Director Food	091-9213265	091-9211116

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

S.#	Designation	Telephone	Fax	Mobile / Email
1	Economic Consultant Ministry of National Food Security & Research	051-9204650	051-9210616	aslamgill@hotmail.com
2	Hafeezullah Research Officer Ministry of National Food Security & Research	051-9204650	051-9210616	hafeezro@gmail.com 03335253001
3	Director (Economic Wing) Ministry of National Food Security & Research,	051-9202994	--	--
4	Syed Riaz Ali Shah, API	--	051-9215232	03325178115
5	Sher Zada, API	051-9215233	051-9215232	--
6	Syed Hasan Raza, FBS,	--	051-9260934	03335323199
7	Sikandar Khan Lodhi Chief Stat: Officer, FBS	051-9106544	051-9106561	Sikansikan1@gmail
8	Director, SUPARCO, Islamabad	051-4610967	051-4611796	mhayatmehsud@gmail
9	Shaikh Mujeeb, SUPARCO Karachi	0213-4690765 Ext: 2244	--	--
10	Director, CRS, Punjab	042-7523341	042-7523881	dacrspunjab@hotmail ilazaz43@gmail
11	Director, CRS, Sindh	022-9201159	--	--
12	Director, CRS, Baluchistan	081-9211518	--	--
13	CRS, Azad Kashmir	058810-32853	--	--
14	CRS, Gilgit	05811-56164	--	--

CROP REPORTING SERVICES DISTRICT-WISE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

S.#	Designation	Telephone	Fax / Email	Mobile
1	Director CRS / Statistician	091-9224295 091-9224231	091-9224320	03327228190
2	Statistical Officer, CRS, H.Q. Peshawar	-do-	-do-	03414532688
3	Statistical Officer, CRS, Peshawar	---		03459086797
4	Statistical Officer, CRS, Charsadda	091-6515660		03349202671
5	Statistical Officer, CRS, Nowshera	----		03459570472
6	Statistical Officer, CRS, Mardan	0937-9230675		-----
7	Statistical Officer, CRS, Swabi	0938-224346		-----
8	Statistical Officer, CRS, Kohat	0922510162		-----
9	Statistical Officer, CRS, Hangu			03008019272
10	Statistical Officer, CRS, Karak			03479633001
11	Statistical Officer, CRS, Mansehra	0997920052		
12	Statistical Officer, CRS, Battagram			03219576460
13	Statistical Officer, CRS, Abbottabad	0992-382388		-----
14	Statistical Officer, CRS, Haripur	0995-614615		0336-6078818
15	Statistical Officer, CRS, Kohistan	0997920052		
16	Statistical Officer, CRS, Malakand	0923-331192		-----
17	Statistical Officer, CRS, Swat	0946-723039		-----
18	Statistical Officer, CRS, Bunir	0939-513003		-----
19	Statistical Officer, CRS, Shangla			03469464701
20	Statistical Officer, CRS, Dir Lower	0945-9250186		-----
22	Statistical Officer, CRS, Dir Upper			03488385271
23	Statistical Officer, CRS, Chitral	0943-412975		-----
24	Statistical Officer, CRS, D.I.Khan	0966-9280126		03149096575
25	Statistical Officer, CRS, Tank	0963-510070		-----
26	Statistical Officer, CRS, Bannu	0928-9270301		-----
27	Statistical Officer, CRS,L / Marwat	0969-511443		03459773475
28	Statistical Officer, CRS, FATA	091-9217717		-